PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,763—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday. 2 P.M. 1906.				
14th Apl.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st ,,	PENINSULAR...	6284	MARMORA ...	10669
28th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	7558	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	6284	VICTORIA	6522
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th ,,	PENINSULAR.	6284	HIMALAYA ...	6898
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	.....
2nd June	ORIENTAL ...	6284	INDIA	7911
9th ,,	PERSIA ...	7951	.....	.....
16th ,,	PENINSULAR...	6284	CHINA	7912
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	DONGOLA	8050

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

SEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th March, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	19th Apr. 1906
KARKA	4,255	Sellier	17th May ,,
MERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun. ,,
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	23th April 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	26th May ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months,
1st Class Rs. 35, 2nd class Rs. 635, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
W., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
* NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3551	11th April
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	9th May
* BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	23rd ,,
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	8th June
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	23rd June
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	7091	13th July
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	17th August
* BRITANNIA	B. G. Garrick	3069	28th ,,
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	22nd Sept.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	3rd October
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	7091	23rd ,,

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 540
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 350 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S.N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 16 Apr.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues. 10 Apr.	6 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thur. 12 Apr.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid. 13 Apr.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WARGONGA," 2,513 tons, on TUESDAY, 10th April calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 24th April, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 20th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
9th April, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May, 1906
IMPERATOR.	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipments at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARQUEHEM	A. Bliaffar	4755	20th April 1906
PERSIA	P. Graziotto	5894	7th May ,,
* FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicich	5834	9th June ,,
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	8th July ,,
FRANZFERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6046	20th ,, ,,
† NIPPON	P. Ivellich	6316	31st ,, ,,

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 608.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
NIPPON	P. Ivellich	6,316	29th April, 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* REICHSTAG	2985	Kopplatastter	20th April.
SULTAN	3884	Burmeister	4th May.
* BUNDESRATH	3086	Ulrich	18th ,,
SOMALI	2955	Winikes	1st June.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ...	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	... ...	,, ,,	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	... ...	,, ,,	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	... ...	,, ,,	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	... ...	,, ,,	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

Why drink COFFEE ? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.

Why NILGIRI Coffee ? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.

Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee ? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6

FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.

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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 14	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

GUILTY!

GUILT

Can be established as easily by omissions as by acts !

If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is

GUILTY !

If a Trustee neglects the interests of his wards, he is

GUILTY !

If you have not protected the lives and property entrusted to you YOU ARE

GUILTY !

of neglect.

MINIMAX
HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

AS SUPPLIED TO

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size,
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.
FOR PARTICULARS apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"RAM BRAND"

THE best genuine Russian KEROSINE imported direct from BATOUM in Cases and Tins.

Our Ram Brand is the Best Genuine Russian Kerosine Oil now available in India.

It is imported direct from Batoum and therefore not adulterated or mixed with low quality Mineral Oils, nor is it tinned and cased in Bombay.

Our Ram Brand Oil contains no heavy parts of Crude Oil and therefore having a low specific gravity, burns with brilliant light does not emit smoke like inferior brands and does not change colour even if kept long. It is well known throughout the whole of the Far and Near East, and is exported largely to the Persian Gulf and the ports in Zanzibar, Mombassa, Chindi and other African ports. Our Oil is also used with great success for Oil Engines.

Those who try it once never use any other Brand.

Our Oil is the CHEAPEST and BEST.

Apply to :—

Messrs. A. I. MANTACHEFF AND CO., Whiteaway Laidlaw Building.
or their Godowns at Darukhana, BOMBAY.
or their Sub-agent at KARACHI.
or their Sub-agent at 336, Ravivar Peth, Poona City.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOW'S ST. FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE GORGONZOLA PARMESAN and ENGLISH CHEDDAR CHEESE.
CAMEMBERT and MENANTHA CHEESE in tins.
MORTADELLA in tins and on cut ; SALAME ITALIAN ; HAM and BACON.
MACCARONI ; VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, LENTILLES, HARICOT BEANS.
PURE OLIVE OIL, and WINE VINEGAR (Italian), BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose.)
SALTED ANCHOVIES (loose), CALAMATTA GREEK OLIVES in tins.
Various other kind of Provision and Oilmanstores in tins and bottles all fresh and just unpacked.
MARSALA (TRAPPANI) highest awards the best wine. VERMOUTH (ITALIAN and FRENCH) CHIANTI (by Nencioni) first in all Exhibitions.
GRIGNOLINO CLARET sold by us is the GENUINE ARTICLE much appreciated. Rs. 10 per doz. bots.
ELIXIR CHINA (liqueur), a tonic restorative.

EASTER 1906.
MONGINI BROTHERS.

EASTER NOVELTIES
JUST ARRIVING

EASTER EGGS in fancy Basket from As. 8.
NESTS CONTAINING EASTER EGGS from As. 6.
TOY CARTS,
DUTCH SHOES,
BASKETS, etc., etc,
ALL CONTAINING EASTER EGGS.
EMPTY EGGS covered in Satin Re. 1 each.
INSPECTION INVITED.
CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS artistically decorated and filled with sweets, Rs. 2 per lb.
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS,
25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.
Telephone No. 325. Telegrams :—"Imogen," Bombay.

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ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

OPPOSITE ST. XAVIER'S SCHOOLS.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

RETURN VISIT RETURN VISIT

OF THE

EMPIRE BIOSCOPE.

WHIRLING THE WORLDS:—A voyage to lands unknown by Motorcar, Airship and Submarine. This picture alone lasts over twenty minutes and comprises 15,000 photographs. It is the essence of real pantomime and the picture tells a completely connected story of a trip to the sun.

And many others too numerous to mention, for further particulars see hand bills.

TWICE NIGHTLY. TWICE NIGHTLY.

7-30 to 8-30 9-30 to 10-30.

ADMISSION Re 1, As 8, As. 4.

Tickets for Reserved seats may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MANAGER.
EDWARD. H. WORKMAN.

RE-WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above PREMISES together with all furniture and fittings therein which belong to the Estate of the late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR C.I.E, having been LET on LEASE to Mr. EDWARD GREGORY CABRAL as from the 1st instant, all accounts due and owing in relation to the carrying on of the above premises up to 31st Ultimo should be sent in to the undersigned for payment and that the Lessee will be responsible for all liabilities subsequently incurred.—Dated this 9th day of April, 1906.

SYED SIRDAR ALI KHAN,
Executor of the Estate of the late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR C.I.E.

RE-WATSON'S HOTEL ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above PREMISES together with all furniture and fittings therein which belong to the Estate of the late Nawab SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR C.I.E. having been LET on LEASE to Mr RUTTONJI SORABJI MUNSHI as from the 1st instant all accounts due and owing in relation to the carrying on of the above premises up to 31st Ultimo should be sent in to the undersigned for payment and that the Lessee will be responsible for all liabilities subsequently incurred.—Dated this 9th day of April, 1905.

SYED SIRDAR ALI KHAN,
Executor of the Estate of the late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG. BAHADUR C.I.E.

NOTICE is hereby given that LUXUMAN BALSET GANDHY, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client Bora CURRIMBHOY TAJBHOY of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant the undermentioned property viz.,

All that piece or parcel of Poras land or ground situate lying and being at De Lisle Road, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay and in the registration District and subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 477 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 121, 217, 161 and 468 and Collector's New No. A/2237 and /12 89 and New Survey No. 2 A/2915 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 1855 and Street No. 851 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Church of Nossa Sanchra De Salvacao, on or towards the South by the property of Revd. Braz Fernandez on or towards the West by the property of Makanji Coobir Painter, and on or towards the North by a public passage and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Antone Manoel Luis and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift sale, mortgage, charge, lien lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office 116, Hummam Street within the Fort of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 9th day of April, 1906.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER.
Purchaser's Attorney.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY the 13th, 14th and 16th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888, AS AMENDED BY CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their FIRST ORDINARY MEETING to be held in the month of June, 1906, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of for authority to prescribe a fresh line in substitution for the existing regular line of the street in respect of Nepean Sea Road.

A plan of Nepean Sea Road showing the existing regular line and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid is deposited at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 7th Day of April 1906.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home on WEDNESDAY, the 11th April, 1906, at 5-30 P. M.

Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 12th April, 1906, at 4-30 P. M., (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1905.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. H. Solomon as a Director.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 9th April, 1906, to THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 31st March 1906.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
COLOMBO MARU	4709	K. Soyeda	24th April.	9th May.
TOSA MARU	5823	...	11th May.	20th May.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND SHANGHAI.

BOMBAY MARU	4625	17th May.	28th May.

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Building, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival, No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

MAJOR A. D. G. SHELLEY R. E. having been APPOINTED by the Board of Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Company as their Agent in India, in succession to Colonel H. D. OLIVIER, R. E. will take over charge of that Office with effect from the 17th April, 1906.

H. D. OLIVIER COL R. E.
Agent.

B. B. & C. I Railway: Offices.
Bombay, 9th April 1906.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN VICTORIA TERMINUS AND LONAVLA.

(EASTER HOLIDAYS.)

THE DOWN EXPRESS TRAIN from Victoria Terminus to Lonavla will run on THURSDAY, the 12th April, 1906, instead of on SATURDAY the 14th, and the UP EXPRESS TRAIN will run from LONAVLA to Victoria Terminus on TUESDAY, the 17th April, 1906, instead of on MONDAY, the 16th to the usual timings on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

After the latter date the former days of running (SATURDAYS and MONDAYS) will be resumed.

J. N. HAWKINS.
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 7th April, 1906.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS FOR EASTER HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REDUCED WEEK END RETURN TICKETS available from and to certain Stations as shown on the red fly-leaf between pages LV and LVI of this Railway's current Coaching Guide No. 154 will be issued for the EASTER HOLIDAYS on any day from WEDNESDAY the 11th Instant up to MONDAY the 16th instant, and will be available for completion of return journey up to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY the 18th instant.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 9th April, 1906.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13 Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY the 20th day of April, 1906, at 2 P. M., (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1905.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Director in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM and Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 9th April, 1906.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of April, 1906, to 5th May, 1906, both days inclusive.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS CO. LD.

NOTICE.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY the 20th day of April, 1906, at 2-15 P. M. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1905.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the current years and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM and Co,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 9th April 1906.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of April, 1906, to 5th May, 1906, both days inclusive.

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort on FRIDAY the 20th day of April, 1906, at 2-29 P. M. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1905.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend,
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election,
4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration,
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agent.

Bombay, 9th April, 1906.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th day of April to 8th day of May, 1906, both days inclusive.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wantad, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 3. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—1st Class PHAETONS and TONGA DAKS ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar, also Phaeton Daks from Poona to Mahableshwar direct by the old route at Moderate Rates.—BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak supplier to H. E. The Governor and the Lieut-General Western Command.

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Bombay, 9th April, 1906.

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"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1	8
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	3	0
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0	6
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner	0	3
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T.	0	8
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty	0	4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	6
Hindu Social Progress by N. S. P. Garu	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	
German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius	0	12
Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye	0	12
How to Invest Money, by E. R Gabbott	0	8
Home Hygiene in Gujarathi, by D. H. Mehta	0	8

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as clearing and Forwarding Baggage etc.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered free.

In Advance.		In Arrears.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1
Second do	2-8
Third do	2-5
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisements counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest types, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENT.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant required, Houses or Lodgings, as change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these cases is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	As. 2-5

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 2 per line
Second do	1-6
Third do	1-3

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for the considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Cheques, Money Orders and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the "Bombay Gazette."

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	,,	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....	,,	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe,
Lyons,	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen,	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay,

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
A. M. TOWNSEND,
C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balans if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter period s on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

3, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Calcutta	Bangkok	Shanghai
Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
Colombo	Manila	Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Thaiping		New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturday—10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

THE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

Hinemann's Favourite Classics Edition.
With Introductions, by George Brandes
Handsomely Bound.
Cloth 8 annas per vol., Limp Leather 14 annas.

Hamlet.
King Richard II.
Twelfth Night.
The Merchant of Venice.
Machbeth.
Coriolanus.
Cymbeline.
Romeo and Juliet.
As You Like it.
Titus Andronicus.
Love's Labour's Lost.
Troilus and Cressida.
Othello.

King Lear.
The Tempest.
All's Well that Ends Well.
Pericles.
Julius Cæsar.
King Henry V.
Taming of the Shrew.
Much Ado About Nothing.
King Henry VI, Part I.
,, ,, ,, II.
,, ,, ,, III.
Antony and Cleopatra.
King John.
The Rape of Lucrece.

King Henry IV, part I.
,, ,, ,, II.
Merry Wives of Windsor.
Timon of Athens.
The Winter's Tale.
Measure for Measure.
King Richard II.
King Henry VIII.
The Comedy of Errors.
Two Gentlemen of Verona.
Midsummer Night's Dream.
The Sonnets.
Venus and Adonis.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS
ARE RADICALLY CURED BY
ACORIDINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first-class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Wolers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syces, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 24th March 1906.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 24th Mar. 1906—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry system.	2,65,784	7,39,176	3,127	10,08,087
I M R do ...	74,507	1,56,691	838	1,32,856
A D C Ry ...	10,739	13,076	39	24,454
Total...	3,51,030	8,68,543	3,824	12,13,397
Actuals for corresponding week ending 25th Mar. 1905—				
G I P R system...	2,53,302	7,69,775	13,169	10,36,242
I M R do ...	62,768	88,138	5,833	1,51,739
A D C Ry ...	5,552	1,461	981	7,994
Total....	3,21,622	8,54,424	19,979	11,96,025
Increase or Decrease... { G I P R	+ 12,482	— 30,599	— 10,038	— 28,155
	I M R... + 11,739	+ 22,553	— 5,175	+ 29,067
	A D C Ry ... + 5,187	+ 12,215	— 942	+ 16,460

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kalibea, 3149 tons Captain F Walker sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Glenfruin 2936 tons Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday for Mormugoa with ballast.

THE steamer Franconia 2786 tons Captain M Cebalo will sail today for London and Dunkirk with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lluga, 938 tons Captain R J Rickford sailed yesterday for Karachi via Porebunder and cutch coast, with a a general cargo and passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mohammadi 1252 tons Captain A D Story arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf with a gen ra cargo 31 cases opium and a number of deck passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Jama 935 tons Captain H M cut bush arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Karachi via coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Finch Mr J Martin Lieut Anderson Mr L B Ker Mr and Mrs Moncriff Miss Gordon Mr Purmanand and dock.

ARRIVALS

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Mohommadi s	Storey	Bussrah Mar 18
	Lama s	Cutbush	Karachi, Apr 7

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Austria s	Calledani	Trieste &c
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi &c
	Kalobia s	Walker	Kobe, &c
	Glenfruin s	Robertson ...	Mormugoa

The steamer Franconia, Cebalo, for London, and Dunkirk, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Baluchistan, for Middlesbrough
,, R Keres, for Persian Gulf
,, Dumra, for Persian Gulf
,, Seeme, for Rangoon, &c
,, Londaura, for Calcutta, &c

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

March		
28	Clan Leslie	Bombay
31	Clan Lamont	Liverpool
April		
3	Clan Lindsay	Coast
6	Teesta	Straits

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Istria, left Trieste, on the 6th instant, for Bombay via Karachi, and may be expected here about the 30th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehen left Calcutta, for Bombay on the 6th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FEBRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, April 10.

135 It is notified for information that the "All Comers" Match will be fire for at Ghat Kopar on Friday next, the 13th instant commencing at 7 a m.
Conditions—Post entries Unlimited.
Distance—600 Yards.
No of Rounds—8 last 7 to count
Position—Any Military
Entrance fee—Re 1 each entry
10 Prizes—Rs 40, 30, 20, 15, 10, 10, 5, 5, 5.
Trains leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a m

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, April 10.

1 The following promotion is ordered in No 1 Coy—Gr J A Kirkbride to be Co Qr Master Sergeant vice Harvey resigned.

2 The following is the result of the wheal and Squad and Guard Mounting Competitions which took place on Saturday last.

Wheal Cup Competition.

MARKS.

	Drill	Knowledge of Laying etc	Gun etc	Total.	Order.	Full Marks.
No 3 Sub-Division						
No 1 Coy	82	67		149	2nd	100
No 2 Sub-Division						
No 2 Coy	68	60		128	3rd	..
No 3 Sub Division						
No 2 Coy	96	88		184	1st	...

Squad and Guard mounting Competition.

MARKS.

	Drill	Guard Mounting.	Total	Order	Full Marks.
No 3 Sub-Division					
No 2 Coy	3	15	18	1st	25
No 3 Sub-Division					
No 1 Coy	1	10	11	2nd	...

Members are requested to return their arms at once to Head Quarters as they are required for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" April 7.)

HOME DEPARTMENT,

Establishment.

A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of Council of the Govr Genl of India by the departure on leave of the Hon'ble Mr J P Hewett CSI CIE the Govr Genl in Council has been pleased under the provision of the Act 24 and 25 Vict Chap 67 Sec 7 to appoint the Hon'ble Sir C L Tupper KCIE CSI to act temporary as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India

The Hon'ble Sir C L Tupper has on this day taken upon him the execution of his office under the usual saute.

Mr G H Fel of the ICS is appointed to officiate until further orders as an Und r Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept with effect from the date on which he may assume charge charge of that office.

Judicial

Lieut-Col F M Nedham Cantt Magte Nimach has been granted privilege leave for 3 months with leave out of India for 15 months in continuation with effect from the 25th April 1906.

Education.

Mr H W Orange C I E Director Genl of Education in India is granted furl on M C with effect from the 13th Nov 1905 to the 17th Dec 1905, and from the 20th Dec 1905 to the 11th Feb 1906,

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Land Surveys.

Lieut C M Brown DSO RE Giftg Asst Supt 1st grade is appointed to officiate as Asst Surveyor Genl during the absence on examination leave of Major W J Bythell R E

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr A L Wright, Exmr of Accts attached to the Office of the Exmr of P W Accts Bombay are transferred to the Railway Branch under the Railway Board,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr F R J Ward CIE Ex Engr 1st grade are on the completion of his special duty in connection with Sistan Arbitration Commission replace at the disposal of the P W Dept with effect from the 1st April 1906

Major H B Peacock a Fol Asst of the Offg Pol Agent of the 4th class is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 6 days, with effect from the 6th March, 1906 combined with special leave for 4 months and 24 days under Arts 233 and 310 of the Civil Service Regulatio.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave and Appointments.

Mr A M Brigstocke ICS was employed on special duty in the Office of the Accts Genl Bombay from the 16th to the 26th of March 1906both days inclusive

Mr F Dox CSI Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency Calcutta is granted privilege leave for 3 months and 4 days and special leave on urgent private affairs for 3 months and 26 days in continuation with effect from the 30th March 1906, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence on leave or further orders:—Mr J C E Branson ICS, to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency Calcutta and Mr A M Brigsrocke ICS to officiate as Accountant General Bengal.

AN accident and a little parcel of paper may contribute together to striking results, as is illustrated by an incident reported by an American paper as having recently happened in New York. A woman carrying parcels was mainly responsible. She was standing and holding to a strap when a sudden lurch of the car threw her against a man. One of the parcels burst, and the pepper poured out. The near-by passengers began to sneeze, then an unlucky wight opened the front door and the breeze threw the pepper over all the passengers, who rushed for the outside air. The car was soon cleared, and the woman was almost the first to get back inside, remarking, "Well, I lost my pepper, but I got a seat."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Deliciously perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 7.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89 7-8	= — 1-16
3 do. Rentes	99 1 4	= unchanged
3 1-3 do. Indian Sterling Loan	106	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 5-16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	29 3 4	= do
2 months hence	29 3-8	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	64 3-8	= unchanged
EXCHANGES.		
Paris cheques	25 11 1-2	= do
Berlin	20 48	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4·84 3-4	= + 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ...	3 do	= do
6 " " ...	2 7-8 do	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 do	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 do	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3-8 do	= — 1-4
7 day market loans	2 1-2 do	= — 1-8

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Calcutta	270,000
Gold to Calcutta	10,000

Yellow Cawnpore 41 1-4 — 14 A-M sellers
Brown 38 3-4 — 1-2 A-M done
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 46 + 1-2 A-M sellers
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed firm. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales nil. Spot 6·14 plus 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 7-8 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export nil. Imports 15,000. Futures closed steady.

April-May	May-June,	June-July
5·96	5·97	5·98
+0	+5	+5
July-Aug	Aug-Sept.	Sept-Oct.
5·88	5·91	5·75
+5	+4	+3
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan
5·73	5·72	5·72
+4	+4	+4

Receipts at U S Ports	11,000
Do last year	21,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do do Continent	1,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·70+10	a
Futures, month of July	11·15+12	
Do, do Dec	10·59+11	

a Advanced owing to firm cables and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1 4+1-16	
Futures, month of May	11·26+10	
Do, do July	11·37+11	
Tone at close	barely steady	

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in London	11,000
Total visible supply	3,430,000
	— 150,000
Total visible supply East Indian	190,000
Total quantity in sight	9,450,000
	+ 140,000
Total week's sales in Liverpool	67,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p. m. on Saturday, 7th April 1906 :—

Cotton	9,882 bales.
Wheat	3,479 cwts.
Linseed	14,489 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	6,977 do
Gingellyseed	482 do
Poppyseed	199 do
Groundnut	1,119 do
Castorseed	7,015 do
Rice	15,876 do
Myrabolams	0.247 do
Cottonseed	6,443 do
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	3,144 do
Jowar	1,219 do
Maize	19 do

BOMBAY, MOMDAY, APRIL 9.

EXCHANGE.—Tone dull.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 31-32 to 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 to 1-3 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s 4 5-32d.
Do. 6 do. do. ...	1s. 4d
French Francs 3 do. do. ...	1s 4 1-4
Marcks 3 do. do. ...	1s 1 4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ...	150
Shanghai 30 do ...	209
Japan 30 do. ...	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cents. Tone quiet.

Cash	99-7
1st Settlement, 30th April	99-7

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 5th April,	3 1-2	per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 29th March	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 5th April	6	do.
Bank of Madras do. 3rd do.	7	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	15	0
Forward May...	8	5	6
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore April-May...	6	12	0
Yellow Cawnpore do, ...	7	2	0
Yellow Guzerat do.	7	6	0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	8	0	0
Forward April-May	8	1	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	25	0	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet.			
Khandeish	45	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed	45	0	0
25 do. do	44	0	0
50 do. do	43	0	0
Black Kutnee	39	0	0
WHEAT—Tone dull.			
White Karachi sellers ready ...	Rs. 4	12	0
Do. June-July ...	Rs. 4	9	0
Do. Delhi April-May ...	Rs. 4	14	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	10,000 Bales
Imports	9,000 ,,
Liverpool total week's Imports	54,000 ,,
Stock	1,002,000 ,,

April-May	May-June	June-July
5·96	5·97	5·98
—0	—0	—0
July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep-Oct.
5·8	5·94	5·79
—0	—0	—0
Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan
5·73	5·73	5·72
—0	—0	—0

COTTON.—The market is firm with a good enquiry from mills and exporters and a fair to-morrow is reported at Colaba.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	...199	189	...	Ready.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms...	...204	194	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.) ...	... 203	193	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G. 217	211	...	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	... 213	207	... do.
Juigaum (M.-G.) ...	...	... 215	209	... do.
Khandwa (M.-G.) ...	...	...	... 212	... do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G.)	217	211	...	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	222	216	...	do.
Nazpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	229	223	... do.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	...	...	270	265 262 do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	...	...	224	218 ... do.
Muctia (M.-G.) ...	...	...	214	207 ... do.
Dharwar (S.-G.) ...	...	...	...	... 291 25th, May
Westerns	...	...	...	... 239 do.

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit & Co.'s Yarn Market Report dated Hongkong 23rd March, Says:—

Weakness of tone and depression of spirit were the characteristic features of the last fortnight, which were the natural sequence to continued fluctuations in Exchange, the rice harvesting in the interior, and the approaching Chinese Ancestral Tomb Worshipping Festivities. First and second hand holders both are unburdening themselves of their holdings at cutting rates. Chinese subsidiary coins are pouring in on our market in the shape of remittances from the consuming districts, but these are not the recognised currency of the place and they are in great disfavour and, when tendered, are accepted at a heavy discount of dols. 45 on every dols. 1,000. This has to a large extent a demoralising effect on clearances in our market, and clearances are delayed abnormally long notwithstanding stringent stipulations in the contracts, and, if allowed to continue so, a serious crisis will arise. Importers are actually forcing sales on utterly unwilling buyres. Prices show a decline of dollars one to two per bale all round. Business is restricted to selected threads only and to those that are in single hands or are in short supply. If the reports that reach us from Chinese sources are reliable, our yarn market is moving in sympathy with the market in the interior where, not cotton yarn, but cloth spun from cotton yarn sent from here, is accumulating in huge proportions, thus rendering the near prospects in the near future for yarn in our market gloomier still. The quotations in some of the cases where no sales have taken place are quite nominal and actual prices can only be ascertainable when market wears a better and more cheerful aspect and actual sales have been made.

It will interest Bombay mill-owners to note what Shanghai, that growing Manchester of the Far East, has to say on mill labour and night work. In the published reports of one of the mills there we find the following passage :—

We have worked day time only with the exception of two and a half months in the Autumn, when day and night working was adopted; our experience was anything but satisfactory throughout the time; the strain on the foreign staff was considerable, and although they did everything in their power to carry on the work efficiently, we found that the results were disappointing. Night work generally was bad; there was a great increase in waste, and day and night working more than doubled the depreciation of the machinery as compared with what the depreciation would have been for day work only. When it is borne in mind that a large proportion of the employees in cotton mills are women and children, it is not to be wondered at that night work is unsatisfactory.

A good business is reported in two selected threads of No 20s.; others are out of favour.

Only one thread of No, 10s, changed hands at quotations.

Nos. 12s, and 10s. ruled very quiet, and a very insignificant business was done at quotations.

Nos. 8s. and 6s. are not inquired for.

Market closes weak, dull, and depressed.

Sales during the past fortnight comprise about 450 bales of No. 10s; 225 bales of No. 12s.; 25 bales of No. 15s, and 1,000 bales No. 20s; in all about 1,700 bales.

Arrivals per steamers Kumsang and Gregory Apcar (from Calcutta), and Ischia and Arcadia (from Bombay) of about 9,025 bales for this port, and about 20,300 bales for Shanghai.

Shipments to Shanghai and the Northern Ports about 3,500 bales.

Unsold stock is estimated at about 75,500 bales.

Uncleared stock is estimated at about 67 000 bales.

No business is reported in Local as well as Japanese Yarn.

Cotton :—Ruled quiet, a small parcel of 60 bales fetched 23 dol. to 23 dol. per picul.

Exchange :—We quote to-day as under :—

India	T. T.	at Rs. 153 1/2 per cent.
,,	Demand	at Rs. 154 ,,
London	T. T.	at Sh. 2. 4 7/8d. =dols.
,,	Demand	at Sh. 2.0 15/16d. =dols.
Shanghai		at Tls. 71 1/2=dols 100.
Silver		at 39 1/16d. per oz.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 31st March as compared with the statement of the 7th March :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 31. Rs.	Apr. 7. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	80,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	62,19,469	61,43,885
Public Deposits at Branches	1,32,65,778	1,19,14,936
Other Deposits	7,13,98,341	7,01,25,629
Post Bills	6,98	6,960
Sundries	19,28,435	20,09,236
Rs...	11,17,15,983	10,71,54,657
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,19,77,827	1,09,65,525
Other authorised Securities	35,32,435	34,45,437
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,22,26,854	1,26,23,485
Loans do. do. do.	1,84,11,862	1,75,64,331
Bills discounted and purchased	3,33,87,209	3,37,00,989
Head Stock	2,84,019	2,84,019
Stamps and Stationery	4,468	4,414
Balances with other Banks	7,33,272	9 60 55
Sundries	2,41,197	2,73,356
Cash	3,11,10,544	2,73,22,513
	11,17,15,983	10 71,54 65

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th Mar. 1905, as compare with the statement of 3rd April, 1906 :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 27. Rs. a. p.	April 3. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,40,00,000 0 0	1,40,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,75,70,645 3 11	1,71,12 660 6 11
Other Deposits, &c	12,46,30,814 5 0	12,49,79,846 0 5
Bank Post Bills, &c	13,13,940 6 7	8 9 7 55 5 11
Sundries	29,30,9 8 10 6	22,02,509 12 1
Rs...	17,98,8 ,94 10 6	17,92,36 541 9 8
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	1,56,67,993 0 0	1,54,11,928 0 0
Other authorised Investments	54,83,6 7 8 0	54,0 1,726 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	4,47,88,330 0 2	1,5 ,84,217 4 1
Accounts of Credit on do...	3,37,41,999 2 10	3,25,34,012 1 6
Bills discounted &c	2,81,98,255 0 7	2,82,13,073 10 11
Balances with other Banks	10,94,,31 3 4	13,83,3.0 0 6
Bullions	.....	.....
Dead Stock	18,83,233 11 8	18,8 ,624 1 8
Stamps	13,58 13 10	13 316 3 10
Sundries	7,16,135 3 10	7,0 ,88 14 7
	13,15,40

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1906.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

NOTWITHSTANDING that it would involve direct interference with the liberty of the subject, Parliament is shortly to be asked to pass a Bill prohibiting mixed marriages. An agitation in its favour has already been started in England and the Press has found space for the opinions of more or less interested parties. One of our contemporaries tells its readers that it has found a strong feeling growing among "Anglo-Indians, and others having intimate acquaintance with our Indian Empire that the time has now arrived, when the law should step in, and absolutely prohibit marriages being contracted between English women and the native races of India." It was only the other day we heard advocates of mixed marriages in our very midst. They think they tend to the emancipation of the weaker sex, and produce a race better suited to carry on the consecutive and consistent administration of the country. There are, of course, two sides, and sometimes more, to every question. The side which will be first presented to Parliament is that which is darkest. The people who will present it declare that such marriages almost invariably end disastrously for the English girl and is only too well-known by those who have witnessed such matrimonial tragedies and they further allege that the practice unfortunately shows a tendency to increase, and is slowly but surely helping onward a grave and political crisis. We do not think this statement quite accurately represents the fact. We have reason to believe that instead of increasing the practice is diminishing. We do not suppose that rational men either European or Indian would seriously ask that the practice might be encouraged. They would one and all quote the truism "East is East and West is West." It is impossible for the two to blend, and only in the isolated and very exceptional cases, have mixed marriages turned out as approximately happy as the general run of unions of people of the same nationality. Marriage is undoubtedly a lottery, but in mixed marriages, to quote the phrase of a humorist, the prizes are generally blanks.

It is just as unsatisfactory to the friends of a native who marries a European as it is to the friends of the European. At best, the two cut themselves more or less adrift from their own people and one or the other, if not both, is ostracised. His people do not become hers, nor his gods hers in one case in a hundred, though each may make enormous sacrifices at the altar of love and duty. Of course, those persons at Home who wish for Legislative measures put their case as strongly as possible, for, as they state, they desire to put down fraud and deception. They do not concern themselves with mixed marriages contracted out here, where each party takes the leap with open eyes, but those contracted at Home, where the respective conditions of the two races are unknown to at least one of the contracting parties. Say they: "There have been recently many cases of marriages contracted by Indian law students with English girls, while studying in this country, which have ended in the usual way—by the Hindu or Mahomedan returning to India, when his studies are completed, leaving his English wife stranded in this country without any means of subsistence and also without any means of enforcing her husband to maintain her." There is such an overwhelming proportion of unmarried women in England that many of them accept the first offer which is made to them. They do not for a moment doubt the veracity of the young student's representations as to his position and means, and too late they discover that their trust has been abused. It is against cases such as these that the proposed legislation is to be directed. Some of the dangers risked by English girls who marry natives are set forth by "a well-known barrister in the Temple, who has spent many years in India," and has had a number of cases before him, in connection with these mixed marriages. "What usually occurs" he says, "is: (1) That the girl is deserted when her black husband returns home. She cannot obtain a divorce in England on account of her husband's domicile being in India. Neither can she get the Indian Courts to release her, because she comes under the Mohammedan law, which does not recognise divorce, but does recognise polygamy, so far as governs the right and obligations of the marriages. Or (2) if she is not deserted, and returns with her husband to India, she may possible remain the only wife of her husband, or she may be one among others, for polygamy is legal and is practised. But if she remains her husband's sole wife, her position is impossible, for English people will never associate with, or even speak to, her, it being a recognised social necessity that they should not do so; and she cannot possibly live under the conditions of, and with, Indian wives. Her position is therefore one of complete loneliness and isolation."

There are, of course exceptions, but they are very few. And another point the promotors of the Bill might make much of is one which affects posterity. Contracting parties to a marriage must bear their own burden, but they cannot bear the burden of the children who are handicapped throughout their lives, and have to struggle whichever section of the community they may desire to ally themselves with. It is a social problem, one of humanity perhaps, rather more than one of politics, as the barrister above quoted desires to have it regarded. He would have us believe that these marriages are breaking down the old tradition by which India has been held all these years, viz, the superiority of the governing race, that they are doing an incalculable amount of harm politically. The learned gentleman evidently feels very keenly on the subject and does his best to make out a strong case. But he cannot too forcibly bring home to English young womanhood that such marriages do result in nearly all, if not in all, cases in an immense amount of sorrow and mental suffering. In the East End of London, in the neighbourhood of the docks, it seems immigrants from all parts of the world inter-marry and there are innumerable cases of English women with Chinese, Japanese, Lascar and African negro husbands. The Jews discountenance mixed marriages and in no London Synagogue will they be performed. But that affects us little. What is before us is the desirability of the law stepping in and entirely prohibiting marriage between Indian men and English women in England. We do not believe that such a measure as is proposed would ever pass through Parliament, so long, at all events, as the present Government remains in power. The Government will rather aim at giving equal rights to all British subjects and at bringing them as far as practicable to one common level. We cannot look to the Legislature to remedy the evil complained of. But the agitation can do no harm. It can but bring to the people at Home a clearer perception of the risks involved and the almost inevitable disaster resultant upon such unions. Whether it is, or is not, impossible for one of these marriages to turn out happily, it is best to avoid them.

A MILLIONAIRE AND HIS MONEY.

EVEN while Mr. Andrew Carnegie was content to dispose of his millions by making large grants towards the establishment of free libraries, there were many who grumbled and refused to be compelled to add an extra penny in the pound to rates. The object however was worthy. Tired, it would seem, of so laudable an object as the spreading of knowledge, he is now directing his energies in other directions. Seemingly he is a believer in the omnipotence of wealth, for it is stated, somewhat credibly, that he believes he can, by the judicious use of some of his millions, make the English language universal. Frankly we hope he will not succeed. One of the chief means by which he intends to achieve this is the creation of a new language with English as a base. The opinion of English authors on the scheme is not complimentary. One or two of them comment quite rudely on poor Mr. Carnegie's ideal. They confess that the endowment might seduce them, but the reform has no attractions. For the present they will continue to spell pretty much as Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, Thackeray, and Newman spelt. They have no desire to be in the van of progress. Mr. Swinburne's comment is to the effect that the movement—an American movement, by the way—is "a monstrous and barbarous absurdity." Mr. Rider Haggard says the spelling of the Bible is good enough for him. Authors like Mr. Bernard Shaw and Mr. Zangwill, who are not satisfied with our spelling, go no further with the reformers than to bestow a faint smile on their notions. Presumably the simplified spelling association, over which Mr. Carnegie is casting his protection, is prepared to go to the lengths adopted by Sir Isaac Pitman.

It may appeal to Mr. Carnegie, but it will, most certainly, not appeal to the average Englishman that Americans should be entrusted with the work of putting our language into shape. If our cousins are discontented with our methods of spelling "honour" and "colour" and kindred words and are willing to spell their words in such a way as to expose their ignorance of pronounciation, it is not a very serious matter. But if rumour be true and Mr. Carnegie really intends to start a newspaper to be run entirely on the phonetic spelling system then some one ought to remonstrate with him. Everyone is ready to accept Mr. Carnegie's advice on the best way of amassing millions and also on the way of spending it so as to secure the best advertitement, but these are hardly qualifications for a phonetic reformer and it would be saving quite a lot of money if a kind friend would point out the difference between buying books and writing them. If he persist in his endeavours to upset the product of ages we would advise him to let his charity begin at home when so much lies before him. After much work the language spoken north of the Tweed might become intelligible to the meanest intellect. But that scarcely seems to be the millionaire's present intention. For some reason that has never been explained, there is a desire in the minds of some for a universal language. But it is absurd to suppose that English can be introduced to the international home by rendering it easier for the international scholar to spell its words. If English is destined to reign in commerce as in literature, it will be by reason of its inherent features, by its weakness as well as by its strength. The awkward spelling which distresses Mr. Carnegie is the mark of history. We are not going to soften it—no, not even for the sake of lightening the task of the little American boy who despises "old-world fads."

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

AN exquisitely printed portrait of Lady Minto, the new President of the National Association for supplying Female Medical aid to the Women of India, is the frontispiece to the twenty-first annual report of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. The report again tells of steady and encouraging progress and sets forth the fact that the Fund has benefited by the recent Royal Visit by the sum of ten thousand rupees. The keen interest which has been envinced by Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales in all matters relating to the conduct of the Association, and especially her visits to Dufferin Fund hospitals in all important centres, have been very greatly appreciated throughout the country, and the Committee feels sure that Her Royal Highness's action will assuredly result in a still wider support of the objects of the Fund by the people of India. As the report was being sent to press the Committee learnt of the laying of the foundation stone of the Victoria Zenana Hospital in Hyderabad by the Princess of Wales at the request of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, a hospital which will accommodate sixty purdah patients. The report contains the usual complete statistics and details of the operations of the Fund during the past year, and it also includes the full accounts sent to it of the work accomplished in the United Kingdom, Baluchistan, and the Native States. Those who are interested in the details of relief which has been afforded in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Bengal, Berar, Burma, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay, and Madras, can obtain the Provincial reports through the respective Honorary Secretaries of those Branches. Tribute is paid to the services of Lady Curzon and Lady Ampthill in behalf of the Fund and regret expressed at their departure from India.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo, left Aden at 4 p.m. on April 8, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m., on Friday next.

DUBOIS AND BEAUCHAMP'S "Hindu Manners and Customs" (Clarendon Press) has reached a third edition—a handy and cheap one.

WE understand that the sanction of the Secretary of State has been received to the creation of the post of an additional Finance Secretary, so presumably Mr. Meyer, at present Secretary; Finance Department, will now be gazetted as Finance Secretary in the Army Department.

MAJOR A. D. G. SHELLEY, R. E., having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, as their agent in India in succession to Colonel H. D. Olivier, R. E. will take over charge of that office with effect from the 17th instant.

THE numbers on relief in Rohtak last week were 12,745, being an increase of 614 over the previous week. Hailstones did serious damage in Mianwali and Jullundur, moderate damage in Amiritsar, slight damage in Hissar, Rohtak, Delhi and Rawalpindi, and no damage in Gurgaon. In all other respects the crop reports are satisfactory.

PLAGUE in the United Provinces steadily increased during the month of March. On the 3rd March the total mortality was 2,082; by the 24th (the latest date for which returns are available) the figures had swelled to close on 4,000. The increase has been most marked in the case of the Azamgarh, Ballia, and Bara Banki districts, the mortality rising from 332 to 566, 187 to 442 and 134 to 307 respectively.

The following is the crop report for the week ending March 31st:—Crop prospects are good to fair in Burma, East Bengal and Assam, Bengal, the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Central Provinces, Bombay, Mysore and Madras and more or less indifferent in the remaining Provinces. Hail has done damage in parts of the United Provinces and Rajputana. The numbers on famine relief works are 4,33,438, of which 1,91,000 are in the United Provinces.

INSUFFICIENT moisture has resulted in damage to the linseed crop in the Central Provinces and Berar. The C. P. has 756,000 under the crop and Berar 104,000 acres, the latter being 55 per cent, the decennial average. The decrease in Berar is due to the cultivators' growing preference for cotton as the staple crop. Despite the damage due to want of moisture the district figures for the Central Provinces give an average yield of 90 per cent, but in Berar only 50 to 65 per cent of a normal yield is expected.

A Honawar correspondent writes that a coasting boat belonging to Messrs. Shephard and Co. of Bombay, while returning from a steamer, with 31 Mangalore side passengers, capsized. The Company's Agent was also in the boat at the time, but he managed to save himself. In all twenty passengers were saved: six men, three women and two children, however, are reported to have been drowned. On inquiry at the Company's Office here, it was stated that no news of the accident had up to the present been received by them.

THE local passenger traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway having considerably increased in consequence of a large number of persons having gone to reside in the suburbs on account of the recrudescence of plague, the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities have from yesterday increased the local service by four up and four down trains, including no less than five trains to run between Bombay and Bandra without stopping at intermediate stations. This will considerably accelerate the service between Bombay and the suburbs and give much more convenient facilities to passengers residing in Bandra and beyond.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has lately been giving practical proof of his appreciation of private enterprise in educational matters and all classes have benefited by his generosity. Christians, Hindus and Sikhs have all received substantial aid, and now the Muhammadan community has reason to be grateful for His Honour has just granted a sum of Rs. 25,000 towards the new buildings of the Islamia College in Lahore. The Muhammadans will appreciate this grant the more as they did not ask for it, but it shows that the educational authorities are alert to the needs of all the institutions under their care and that the Lieutenant Governor is ready to support their efforts to advance selfhelp.

IN a "Punjab Gazette', notification on the administration of the Relief Fund raised in support of the sufferers from the Kangra Earthquake of April 4th, 1905, the Lieutenant-Governor "wishes to record his warm appreciation of the work admirably carried out by the Committee and by the officers and private individuals who served under its control. * * * To all these gentlemen and to the others who served with them or under their orders the Lieutenant-Governor wishes, on behalf of the subscribers to the Fund and on behalf of those to whom relief was afforded, to offer his sincerest thanks. The work done was in almost all cases of an arduous and harassing character, and in many instances it was voluntarily undertaken in addition to other important and occupations. The labours of these gentlemen have resulted in the prompt and successful administration of a sum exceeding 13 1-2 lakhs of rupees and the Lieutenant-Governor is assured that the Report which has now been published will be read by all who are interested in the Fund as a record of which the Committee and those who worked on its behalf may feel justly proud."

THE ominous reports that come up from the districts of the U. P. as to the working of the Tenancy Act that Sir Antony MacDonnell bequeathed to the Province of Agra find some official confirmation in the last Administration Report. It was naturally to be expected that the period of unsettlement preceding the passing of the measure and immediately after its enactment should be marked by a great temporary increase of ejectments. But it is now four years since the Act came into force and the disturbance of tenants seems to be continuing as busily as ever. "It is too soon yet" says the Government summary, "to express a confident opinion, but appearances certainly point to the success of the landlords in defeating the object of the legislature. No cunning device has been invented for evading the legal restrictions, but full use has been made of the means provided by the Act, a fuller use than was contemplated by the authors of the statute." On one point the Government speaks without any reservation. The Act has brought about an enormous increase of work. The point will soon be reached when Government must decide between a permanent increase of the staff, and a change in the law.

THE SCHOOLBOY AND THE RIFLE.

Articles and letters innumerable have been published within the last year or two on the subject of military defence, mainly with the object of pointing out to every Englishman his duty as a true patriot to educate himself in such a manner that, if called upon in emergency, he may be an efficient bearer of arms for the defence of his country. Much, also, has been said, and much written, on the necessity of teaching the "young idea," in particular, the use of domastic, in conjunction with that desirable knowledge of "how to walk, and where to put his feet," to say nothing of his hands and arms, and the rest of his constitution. And although Lord Robert's appeal for funds to carry out his system of instruction on the use of the rifle has met with an unexpectedly poor response from a presumably patriotic nation, everyone is agreed that something must be done, and that if it isn't, well it ought to be.

That, generally speaking, always omitting that section of the community which never has an opinion on anything, is the opinion of the great B.P. (not to be confounded with the illustrious General of the same initials), as represented by the grown-up members of the nation. But what of the young idea? He so far as a diligent reader of newspapers of all denominations has been able to observe has been left out in the cold, and his opinion has not even been asked. And yet is he not the principal figure in this scheme for teaching the young idea how to shoot?

It has been suggested, and with good reason, writes an old Bradfield in the Home contemporary that the cult of the rifle is neglected in our big public schools; that football and cricket, racquets and fives, swimming and athletics, occupy most of the leisure time of the young idea at school; and that it is here—in these great public schools of ours of which we are so proud, and in which, so we persuade ourselves, we have so often manufactured winners of Trafalgars and Waterloos—that a beginning should be made. Quite so. There is admittedly no better place to begin teaching a boy anything than at school. That when one comes to think of it, is partly why one sends him to school, though it is also a good idea for getting him out of the way at a oubletrome period of his existence. But are we to take away from this schoolboy some of the pleasures ohich, from his youthful point of view, are his only iompensation for a life of strict discipline, long hours n school, hard forms, and the dull monotony of Hannibal's perpetual habit of crossing the Alps or going in "hibernas," whenever the author of that hero's adventures had nothing better for him to do? Such a proposal as this would hardly meet with the approbation of Smith minor and his fellows. Besides that, rifle-shooting (the matter of drill is another story) is no exercise in itself, and we know well that the young human animal, especially when you find him in flocks, needs plenty of amusement and exercise to keep him in health and out of mischief.

That the British schoolboy would soon learn gladly to present the rifle if it were presented to him in an attractive way, there is but little doubt, but you must not make it too much of a business for him, or let him imagine that you are attempting to add to his working day. His mind, as we know, is readily impressed—one sees something of that in the holidays—by the things, good and bad, which he learns at school. And since the youthful schoolboy takes impressions easily, and first impressions most easily of all, his instruction, if you wish him to take it kindly, and retain it, is best served up to his ready appetite in palatable form. The military ardour is not bred in the blood and bone of every schoolboy, but the germ is there in most of them, and many of the remainder could, with a little encouragement and proper handling, be taught to love the "kick" of the rifle as much as that other sort on the football field.

In almost every school of importance in England there is a rifle corps, and its members, as a rule, show some keenness for amateur soldiering. The men of the rifle corps have certain privileges which are denied to the civilians of the school. There are the field days at Aldershot, the reviews at Connnem, before a real M. P. or possibly a member of the Royal Family; the opportunity of getting into the Eight, with perhaps the honour and glory of helping to win the Ashburton Shield or carrying off with a highest possible the Spencer Cup; and, last, but perhaps not least, there is that brilliant uniform, generally of a moderate, or immoderate, fit, but none the less magnificent for that. All these things are attractive to the school boy, but for all that they are not yet made attractive enough to make a soldier of him with a loaded rifle in his hand. Therein lies the weakness of the system of soldiering as propounded in the public schools of to-day. The schoolboy in the rifle corps looks upon that institution as a sort of rather dull game, and those who do not join its ranks keep aloof for the most part because they consider this play at soldiering something of a farce. It does not interest them sufficiently, and even certain members of the corps are only too often more or less lukewarm in their enthusiasm for soldiering. Added to this, the fact that one belongs to the rifle corps is apt to interfere with one's amusement in other ways, and that is a thing which, as already pointed out, the schoolboy will not tolerate willingly. In short, the game of soldiering as played at school is not exciting enough. It has none of those rapturous moments such as occur on the cricket or football field, when, for instance, Jones II., playing a fast ball dead on his middle stump, steps out boldly and lands the destructive missile right in the midst of the "head's" tea-party; or, again, when young O'Hagan from the Emerald Isle, for the moment forgetting himself and the main object of the game, begins a free fight with the well-intentioned but clumsy MacTavish, who, quite accidentally, has kicked the soaking and mud-covered ball plump in the face of the hot-tempered little Irishman. In fact, the one really exciting feature of the rifle corps membership is denied to the average member. Rifle practice at the butts, an amusement into which the spirit of excitement and rivalry largely enters, is not fostered at public schools as it should be. The opportunities of obtaining one of those coveted positions in the Eight are so remote that the majority of the boys in the rifle corps do not ever dream of trying their skill at the targets, and here again the necessity for frequent practice at the butts clashes with the pursuit of other, and more attractive, occupations. The Eight is often composed of boys who are not particularly keen on games, but the youth who is keen on anything in the way of healthy recreation is generally as good a fellow as his companion whose chief delight is on the turf of cricket or football field. There can be no doubt that if the opportunities for showing off his prowess at the butts were increased, the average schoolboy would readily become a greater enthusiast, for the members of the school rifle team are generally admired by the whole school. They would become more popular still and their doings would create as much enthusiasm as those of the football or cricket levens, if the competitive spirit in the rifle corps were more assiduously encouraged. Those of us who can remember the time when the school Eight brought back the Ashburton Shield from Bisley need no reminding of the scene of welcome to the conquering heroes when we went out on the dusty road and met them on their way from the station. How we cheered, and how we struggled to get hold of a leg or an arm of one or other of the successful team so that we might bear each individual homewards shoulder high in triumph! And then, afterwards, in hall, when the Eight received the formal congratulations of the school, what a time we had of it! In our excitement we thought nothing of the crockery, and not much, perhaps, of the extra good things set before us, by a magnanimous executive in honour of the occasion, but, so soon as the speechifying was over, we let ourselves go as only schoolboys can, and cheered our heroes to the echo, jumping on the tables and scattering the cups and saucers in all directions, until the old rafters rang again, and our throats were so dry and sore that we had to go off to Gruba and lubricate them with lemonade and ginger-beer ad libitum. Moments like these were worth living for—we, the school thought so and so did the Eight, I expect.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

A GRAND SPECTACLE.

Huge Streams of Lava Wipe out Towns.

REPETITION OF MONT PELE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Vesuvius observatory has been destroyed.

The scientists who were there escaped in time.

The Vesuvian Railway has also been destroyed.

Boscotrecase has been completely abandoned.

The inhabitants of Torreannungiata are leaving.

Avellino twenty miles and Benavento thirty miles from Vesuvius are plunged in darkness and showers of ashes are falling since last night.

At San Giuseppe houses are wrecked and it is feared lives lost.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Vesuvius is now a sublime spectacle.

Naples is many inches deep in ashes from the crater.

Several shocks of earthquake have taken place and several people have been killed by the collapse of houses at San Giuseppe and San Giovanni.

A stream of lava twenty feet high and six hundred wide has submerged Boscotrecase and is invading Torreannunigiata flowing at the rate of half a mile hourly.

Another seven foot stream is traversing and collapsing buildings at Offajana, where twelve inches of ashes have fallen.

The Duke of Aosta has assumed command of the troops in maintaining order.

All steamers have steam up in readiness for emergencies.

An Italian squadron has been ordered to Naples to be at the disposal of the Duke of Aosta.

Two warships are removing the inhabitants from Torredelgreco.

LATER.

Vesuvius is quieter to-day and the stream of lava towards Torreannuniziata is stationary.

The shower of ashes over Naples has ceased.

Some earthquake shocks took place last night.

THE NATAL RISING.

Loyal Natives Help the Troops.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Bambaata has escaped to Zululand, pursued by Colonel Leuchars and the loyal natives are co-operating.

SLEEPING SICKNESS IN EAST AFRICA.

Dr. Koch to Investigate.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Doctor Koch has started for German East Africa at the head of a Government expedition to combat sleeping sickness.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN POLITICAL DEADLOCK.

M. Werkerle's Cabinet includes the Coalition leaders M. Kossuth and Counts Appongi, Audrassy and Zichy. It prepares the way for an early general election based upon universal suffrage. Meanwhile the army and other racial questions are postponed.

PRINCE OF WALES AT CORFU.

The King of Greece and the Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at Corfu.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the English Mails of the 30th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m. to-day.

"ARE THE BENGAL POLICE GUARDIANS OF LAW?"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

Some very sharp criticism is being passed on the speeches, especially of Sir Andrew Fraser and his Chief Secretary at the Saturday's debate on the Bengal Budget; Mr. Carlyle for instance referring in his budget speech to the establishment of constables' schools said that this was "the first serious attempt that has been made to give the rank and file of the police some training in their duties before they are turned loose on the public." "If this" remarks the "Statesman" "is the language in which officialdom speaks of the guardians of law and order, we may well ask-quis custodiet custodes?"

SIR ANDREW FRASER GOES HOME ON LEAVE.

THE HON. MR. L. HARE OFFICIATES LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

The Lieutenant-Governor who is proceeding on leave for six months to England by s.s Egypt this week will make over charge to the Hon Mr. Hare, C.S.I., C. I. E., shortly after midday to-day. Sir Andrew Fraser will leave Calcutta this evening by the Bombay mail, his departure being private and entirely unofficial.

PROSECUTION FOR ALLEGED PERJURY.

AN INSOLVENT DESCENDANT OF TIPOO SULTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Bodilly, the further hearing of the matter of Saiyed Husain Ali Babar Jung, an insolvent, was resumed. His Lordship postponed the personal discharge of the insolvent for one year. On the suggestion of Babu Romesh Chunder Mitter, attorney, his Lordship directed that the papers relating to the alleged false statement made by the insolvent might be made over to the Government Solicitor to prosecute him for perjury.

SELLING INDECENT PICTURES IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

A firm of Bengalee picture-framers and photographers are being prosecuted by the police for selling some shockingly indecent pictures and photographs. The case is pending.

STEALING A KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 9.

A Mahomedan was charged to-day at the Police Court for stealing a Kaiser-i-Hind medal valued at Rs. 1,200 from the collection at the Indian Museum for the Victoria Memorial Hall. The man pleaded guilty, but the case is adjourned for the discovery of the man's antecedents.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION.

THE RIDGEWAY COMMITTEE.

PARTICULARS OF INSTRUCTIONS.

LONDON, March 24th.—The instructions to the Committee, over which Sir West Ridgeway presides, and which has been appointed to visit South Africa, and to advise the Government in regard to the new constitutions to be granted to the new colonies, have been published.

The Committee are to inquire and report, with the utmost despatch:

(1) As to the effect upon the representation of the Witwatersrand, the towns outside the Witwatersrand, and the purely rural districts of a division of the Transvaal into 60 single-membered constituencies, according to different bases of representation.

(2) To inquire and report as to the effect of substituting manhood suffrage for the qualification embodied in Clause III. of the Letters Patent issued by the late Government in March 1905.

(3) To consider and report on any proposals for the representation of urban or rural interests other than the division of the colonies into the single-membered divisions.

(4) To consider the extent to which the census of 1904, is, as alleged, unreliable in regard to some localities, and the possibility of adapting some workable estimate.

Similar inquiries are to be made in regard to the Orange River Colony.

The Committee are, further, instructed to study such proposals as have been discussed in conference by the leaders of various parties.

And, finally, their instructions require the Committee to suggest whether manhood suffrage, coupled with larger marginal discretion in the delimiting of electoral divisions, might materially modify the situation and tend to make the autonomous constitution which it is proposed to concede to each colony more acceptable, and whether a franchise based on manhood suffrage would place voters on the roll who belong to certain classes whose admission, especially in the case of younger farmers, is desirable.

THE TROUBLE IN NATAL.

A SERIOUS CATASTROPHE AVERTED.

London, March 24th.—During the trial of the Natal chief Fynn's indunas by court-martial sensational evidence was elicited showing that only the tact and presence of mind of a Magistrate had averted a serious catastrophe.

MR. BALFOUR BLACKMAILED.

A WORKMAN IMPRISONED.

London, March 24th.—A workman named Paesslir in Saxony, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for writing to Mr. Balfour, the ex-Prime Minister of England, demanding £5,000 under threats of violence.

THE TURKO-EGYPTIAN BOUNDARY.

London, March 24th.—Great Britain has again refused to accept the Porte's view as to her territorial rights at Tabah.

The Turkish troops at Akabah have been reinforced, and now number 4,500 troops with eight guns.

A party of German engineers are now engaged in planning a railway in the vicinity of Akabah.

[A telegram published last Monday, announced the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Akabah.]

RADICAL LEGISLATION.

TAXATION OF LAND VALUES.

London, March 24th.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, the Land Values Taxation (Scotland) Bill was read a second time by a majority of 319 to 61. The Bill provides for a separate valuation of sites and the imposition of a rate not to exceed 2s. in the pound on site values. Although the motion for the second reading of the Bill was carried, the measure will, it is thought, probably be shelved this session.

"The Times" condemns the Bill. Such a campaign against private property would, it declares, kill the "feu" system in Scotland. The object of the Bill, it continues, is to deprive owners of the unearned increment, yet its actual effect would be to tax people who do not enjoy that increment and leave untaxed those who do.

PROGRESS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

COMMUNICATION MAINTAINED ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

London, March 24th.—The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, during her last voyage across the Atlantic, maintained communication by means of wireless telegraphy from New York to Lizard Point.

THE EGYPTIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

London March 24th.—The Mixed Courts of Appeal at Alexandria, in Egypt, have ordered the compulsory liquidation of the Sugacles Company.

This decision, it is stated, threatens the extinction of the sugar-cane industry in Egypt.

RAILWAY PROGRESS IN INDIA.

THE Railway Board have admittedly a hard task in deciding the order of precedence in the case of large projects, but there are certain links between existing systems which should not present any difficulty when the question of their construction has to be decided. At the moment there is only one big line on the standard gauge actually being built, that from Nagda to Muttra, and this has been generally accepted as of the first importance. It should, indeed, have been taken in hand ten years ago; but says the "Pioneer" so long as the Assam-Bengal Railway was draining away the capital at the disposal of Government, there was but little chance of new trunk lines being sanctioned. Again, the Bombay-Sind connection is a project that should be undertaken with as little delay as possible for it is a strategic as well as a commercial line. But within the last few months, sanction has been given to the construction of another railway which cannot possibly lay claim to being classed as urgent. This is the Raipur-Vizianagram Railway, 311 miles in length, and estimated to cost 250 lakhs. Its alignment for the most part will be through very sparsely populated country, with long stretches of jungle, with heavy ghat, work in some sections, and the return on capital outlay is likely to be low for many years after its completion. The idea is, of course, to give the Central Provinces communication with the sea-board on the east; but until Vizagapatam, south of Vizianagram, is changed from an open roadstead into a good harbour, there does not seem much advantage in building the railway. We know from past experience that harbour-works on the East Coast are very costly and that successful results are rarely obtained. From a report made by Mr. Thorowgood some fifteen years ago, it would appear that a harbour with docks can be built at Vizagapatam, though constant dredging would be required to ensure a sufficient depth of water. The Government of India took no action on that report, and we doubt if they are even now prepared to sink forthwith a crore or two of rupees in making the harbour—they have other uses for their money. The Raipur-Vizianagram line, then must be considered as depending mainly for its success upon the provision of a harbour which will take several years to construct when the necessary funds are forthcoming. Such a line, even if it opens out a land-locked area, should be proceeded with very slowly, for it is of quite a different class to the Bengal-Assam and Bombay-Sind projects. Taking now the proposals to link up existing systems by cross-country lines, there are at least two projects affecting the Central Provinces that should obviously have precedence of the Raipur-Vizianagram Railway. The first of these is the Itarsi-Nagpur line, which would put the Indian Midland in touch with the western terminus of the Bengal-Nagpur system. To reach Nagpur from Jubbulpur or Itarsi, a long detour has now to be made via Bhusaval. By linking up Itarsi with Nagpur a great saving in distance would be made, and a branch line could be made to Chhindwara with a view to tapping the coal deposits in the Pench Valley. Further, the coal-fields at Warora Pisgaon and Ballarpur could be exploited to better advantage. In the official railway map a net work of projected lines is shown in connection with the Itasi Nagpur project, but one and all appear to have been shelved in order that the more ambitious Raipur-Vizianagram scheme may be forced to the front. The 250 lakhs to be devoted to the latter could be laid out far more profitably on the lines just mentioned. The second project that should command attention is the metre-gauge line from Khandwa through Akola to Purna or Nanded on the Godavari Valley Railway. This would link up the metre-gauge systems of Hyderabad and Southern India with those of Central India and Rajputana. The desirability of this connection has been admitted by Government, and the advantages to be gained thereby are beyond dispute. In next year's railway programme we hope to see some allotments made for these two projects; and if the grants to the Raipur-Vizianagram line have to be cut down to small dimentions, or suspended no one is likely to complain.

RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Travelling on Saturday night by the mail train which leaves Bombay at 11 o'clock, Jubbulpurwards bound, I congratulated myself on having a first class compartment—No. 1163 I believe—all to myself, but the pleasure of sole occupation was heavily discounted by the neglected condition of the compartment. To turn on the gas required a man with a vice-like grip. This was furnished by a European railway servant who happened to be on the platform and kindly came to the rescue. One of the Venetian shutters had gone on leave without permission and its absence had not attracted attention, or if it had, the circumstance had not called for attention on the part of the Railway staff.

After a dusty night's travelling a wash-and-brush-up is a comforting thing before partaking of "chota hazri," but even this small luxury was denied! At Igatpuri one of the station staff being informed that the cistern above the lavatory had run dry, had it filled, but still no water could be persuaded to find its way into the basin. Closer examination revealed the fact that the pipe was not in working order. The arrival of daylight also made it painfully evident that the carriage cleaning department had started the Easter holidays somewhat early. To put it mildly the lavatory was not clean.

In rear of the compartment in question came the saloon—all Railway officials who are anybody at all travel in saloons—of a Company's officer. And what a contrast! Everything in order and clean as the proverbial new pin, especially the dainty curtain hung over the compact little cot on which the august officer was to take his night's repose. So well-lighted and cosy did it all look that one sighed to be a railway 'saheb'! But yet the thought arose, "who pays the piper and why should not the payer be entitled to a little more consideration than he nowadays gets?" The Railway official is doubtless a useful and deserving person, and I for one begrudge him none of the small comforts that a considerate and thoughtful Company bestow on him, but it must not be forgotten that were it not for the travelling public there would no the much use for him. This being so, it seems but fair that those who render necessary his position deserve a little more attention than at present meted out to them. Let it be remembered that railways are not run solely in the interest of and for the comfort of the officials controlling them. "There are others" and I'm

ONE OF THEM.

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, APRIL 6.

TUESDAY last being the Chaitl Dassera holiday the whole town was up with rejoicings and festivities. A State procession was formed in the evening at sunset, and started from the Palace. His Highness Sir Jasvantsing Bahadur, K. C. I. E., the Raja Sahib sat on a beautifully decorated elephant with the Dewan Sahib sitting behind him and Officers of the State were accommodated in carriages. The procession passed through the main road to the Temple of Kalka goddess where 'puja' was performed and a goat sacrificed and offered to the goddess. The savari further moved to the Victoria tank, where the spurious Ravan was killed and fire-works and bombs were let off. A salute of guns was fired in honour of the Ramchandraji's success in having killed the Ravan on this memorable day the procession returned to the Palace at about 10 p.m., and again some fireworks were let off before the ceremony was closed.

The following Officers of the State took part in the procession, Mr. L. P. Mehta: B. A. L. L. B., the Judge, Mr. Akhtar Gaman Bahadur, the Subordinate Judge, Mr. Harisingji, the Police Superintendent, Mr. Hari Narayanji the Assistant Dewan, Mr. Samaldas the Medical Officer, Mr. Sunderlalji, the State Vakil, Mr. Girdharlalji the State Accountant and Mr. Baxi Lalji, the Treasury Officer.

Major Spence, the Political Agent in Malwa arrived here last evening from Nanuli. He was accompanied by Mr. Holmes, the Assistant Resident at Mewar.

His Highness Sir Jasvantsingji K. C. I. E. the Raja Sahib, accompanied by the Dewan Sahib and the State Vakil and Sirdars, went to a place about a couple of miles from here to meet the Political Agent.

On arriving at the Camp Major Spence was met by a guard-of-honour composed of the local force and a salute of guns was fired to announce his arrival.

The weather is getting hot and the temperature registers 80 in the morning and that in the evening ranges from 88 to 98 degrees Fahr.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas, presiding.

DIGNITY OF THE PRESIDENT.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji in accordance with Notice given moved "(1) That in the opinion of the Corpration it is undesirable that in future their President, during his term of office as such, should be a member of the Standing Committee, and that the present Municipal Act be amended accordingly; and (2) The Corporation are also of opinion that in future a member of the Corporation shall not be eligible for re-election as a member of the Standing Committee, of the City Improvement Trust, or of the Joint Schools Committee, for more than three consecutive years, and that the present Municipal Act be amended accordingly."

Dr. Jehangir spoke at considerable length in support of his proposition. His principal argument was that the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was always the first citizen of Bombay, and as such, commanded a unique position, and to uphold the dignity of that Chair and position, it was undesirable that during his term of office, he should be a member of the Standing Committee. It would be argued that the President, with the knowledge and experience of the work that he would gain as a member of the Standing Committee would be better able to guide the deliberations of the Corporation than one without such experience. But the President, if he chose so, could make himself conversant with the work of the Committee by studying their minutes.

Dr. N. Sukhia seconded the proposal while Mr. Padhya and Mr. Jafer Rahimtoola spoke against it.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta was also against the proposition. He remarked that the dignity of a President was not affected adversely by his making himself, useful, and he certainly did not think the President of the Corporation was making himself cheap by being a member of the Standing Committee. On the contrary, he gave that body and the Corporation the benefit of his experience. He (the speaker) was thinking of bringing forward shortly a motion to the effect that the members of the Standing Committee were deserving of their best thanks for their laudable services on that Committee. Their work was of a very important character, and that should be properly realized and appreciated. Members of many years' experience must be on that Committee to ensure good results from the work entrusted to them. Theoretically speaking it was most important, and quite right, that the Corporation should elect members for the Standing Committee, who had acquired the knowledge of, and had trained themselves in, the details of the Municipal work. The speaker here quoted the number of years each of the present members had worked on the Committee, and in doing so greatly eulogized the services of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. James MacDonald, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and Dr. Katrak. He said they had been all serving on the Committee for a very long time and now they should not be thrown out of it after they had gained so long an experience of the Municipal work. Is was not every member of the Corporation who was qualified to take a seat on the Committee.

After some further discussion, the proposition was put to the vote, but with the exception of the proposer and the seconder, the whole House was against it, and so it was thrown out.

OILING AND TARRING OF ROADS.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim moved, and the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, seconded that the Commissioner be requested to report the result of the experiments in oiling and tarring of certain roads, giving the cost incurred compared with the cost which would have been incurred if the same roads had been watered.

The Commissioner said that a sum of Rs. 10,000 had been put in the Budget for the purpose of continuing the experiments in the oiling and corring of certain roads. That expenditure had been approved of by the Corporation and the Standing Committee. He had issued the necessary orders in connection with the experiment, but it was subsequently learnt that the oil used for the purpose was practically out of stock. The lowest price quoted for the oil was Rs. 44 per ton, as against Rs. 30, which was the price paid last year. The experiment, therefore, had to be postponed till after the monsoon.

The proposition was carried.

PROPOSED TRAMWAY EXTENSIONS.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, seconded by Dr. Jehangir C. Curestjee it was resolved to refer the following Government Resolution regarding the proposed tramway extensions in the city to the Tramway Committee:—

"Under Section 3 of Bombay Act No. 1 of 1874, as amended by Act No. 11 of 1895, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following extensions:—

2. From Terminus in Grant Road westward to junction with extension No. 1 proposed.
3. From Falkland Road Terminus over the bridge to Tardeo Road.
4. From Jacob's Circle along Arthur Road.
2. The following extensions will also be sanctioned by Government if the Municipal Commissioner is satisfied that in each case the road is wide enough to admit of a clear track being left, for other traffic, the track to be 16 feet in width measuring from either side of the car in the case of single lines and from the nearer side of the car in the case of double lines:—
5. From Parel Tram Terminus along Soparibaug Road, Elphinstone Road.
6. From Charni Road Station to Byculla Bridge via Kamatipura, Foras Road.

The Municipal Commissioner should submit a report on this point to enable formal orders to be issued.

3. The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay should be requested to refer again the proposed extension Nos. 1 and 7 to the Corporation with reference to the remarks of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Perhaps the construction of extension No. 1 might be deferred till the completion of the Improvement Trust's road between Chaupati and the top of Gowalia Tank Hill which will take the most of the carriage traffic that now goes over the route of the proposed extension."

After transacting some other business, the meeting adjourned till the 19th instant.

NAVSARI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, APRIL 5.

THE well-known theosophist and occultist Mr. C. W. Leadbeater lectured here in the Luxmon Hall under the presidency of the Subax this week, before large audiences. In dealing with the subject "Life after Death," Mr. Leadbeater began by saying that the most general misconception about death was that it was the end of all things, and that the man ceased to exist when he died. The phenomena of spiritualism, the investigation of clairvoyants, and the real recorded cases attested to by men of respectability in which men who had shuffled off this mortal coil had appeared to living men, all these disproved the above theory. As to the happiness or misery which is the reward or punishment after death for the good or bad deeds of a man Mr. Leadbeater stated that it is not that a personal anthropomorphic God interferes in every particular case to reward or punish, but that it is merely the result of certain forces set going by the man, just as the result of putting one's hand in the fire is to get it burned. The man given to drinking for instance suffers after death, because the craving remains, but the vehicle for satisfying it viz., the physical body, has dropped away. Further, death should not be regarded as a foe, but only as a liberator, when the soul has no longer need for that particular body which is to it only a prison-house, Mr. Leadbeater remarking that it would have been better if poets had, instead of painting it as a hideous demon with a sword ready to cut the thread of life represented it as an angel with a golden key ready to unlock before us the gates of the spiritual world.

In the second lecture, "The Effect of Theosophy on Daily Life," Mr. Leadbeater said how it gave a wider view of life, that what concerned the soul and not the transitory body was of supreme importance; how it taught the widest toleration, asking us to regard every religion as leading to the footstool of God. Another effect was that it removed all fear and worry for the man, for he knew that everything was working for the best in a world which is guided by His love; and further it taught him to love every living creature in a world in which everything, even the mineral, lived.

Days and nights are very hot except in the morning. Our Prince Fatsing who is directed by H. H. the Gaikwar to learn settlement works is among us and with Mr. Sedon, the head of the department, and others enquires after the state of agriculture, irrigation, and farmers in several places before starting for the districts. We hope he will endeavour to learn about all the departments that his personal knowledge may be useful to his father in deciding the trying question that is before him.

THE OPPRESSED (!) GERMAN WORKMAN.

It was considered neither necessary nor expedient to hold an inquest on the body of Johannes Wurstfresser, the oppressed German working man, who under a vicious system of Protection, departed this life about the time of the General Election, in consequence of a nauseous diet of horseflesh sausage and black bread. He was buried close to his fellow martyr, Li-Dam, the Chinese slave, and a plate of horseflesh sausages was placed on his grave. Suspicions having been aroused, however, it was decided to exhume the body and make a post-mortem examination. On reaching the grave-side, the officials discovered that the horseflesh sausages had been stolen (presumably by some English unemployed who had been seen in the vicinity) and on opening the coffin it was seen that the supposed corpse was a dummy, or, as one present justly observed, a terminological inexactitude. The matter was accordingly hushed up. The writer, in the "Pall Mall Gazette" however, decided to examine the lot of the poor German workman whose nauseous fare had so shocked the mass of British voters, and he vouches for the accuracy of the facts here set forth as to the life and treatment of this poor victim of a national system of Protection.

Johannes Wurstfresser works at a large factory near the banks of the Rhine. To be precise, he is employed in the works of the Farbenfabriken vorm. Bayer and Co., Elberfeld. In wages this miserable creature receives about two-thirds of what his English "confrere" gets when in work, and as there is always plenty of work for Johannes, the poor man is kept hard at it, in company with some thousands of his fellows (six thousand workers are employed by the company) making pharmaceutical preparations and aniline dyes, which latter were originally invented by Englishmen. While Johannes was single, he used to live at a large boarding-house built by the company, where he was charged 1s. 6d. to 2s. a week. Now he is married, however, he lives in a nice little flat also belonging to his employers, for which he pays a very low rent. It has a garden attached, and he is grumbling as only a German worker can, because he did not win one of the many prizes offered by the firm for the best-kept garden. He goes home to dinner every day, but those of his mates who are single, or live some way off, take theirs in the restaurant in the works. It costs 4d., but does not include horseflesh sausage. If Johannes or any of his family are ill, he sends for one of the company's doctors, so he saves a doctor's bill; but the silly man sends for the slightest ailment, so that he never gets a day off! If his wife or children should get ill, there is a fund formed by donations on the part of the directors of the company and their wives, whereby they are sent away to the seaside or to some place where they may enjoy the "Kur"; they need not even be ill to enjoy this privilege as there is more than sufficient money for the purpose. When Johannes' wife thinks it time to present him with an addition to the family, she goes into the nursing home which the company has provided free of charge, and stays there until she is entirely recovered. Meanwhile the company pays for assistance in Johannes' home, so that the children shall not be neglected. The eldest child, a girl, is now old enough to go to the Housekeeping School, kept by the company.

Oppressed as he is, Johannes finds a little time for music, and belongs to the works orchestra; his brother belongs to the band, and his wife is a member of the choir. The instruments and capable conductors are provided by the firm, which also keeps up gymnasia, skittle-alleys, and a casino. Out of his small wages the company actually expects Johannes to save money, and it says to him: "If you bank your savings with us, we will pay you five per cent. per annum interest, and give you bonuses, too. And Johannes actually does save—heaven knows how! There is a library on the works available for all the employees and their families; it contains 6,000 volumes, but this is quite apart from the science library which contains 42,000 works, and is considered to be the finest technical library in the world. Johannes hopes that his next child will be a boy, so that the works may take him when he is old enough, and train him in the technical school they have built for the sons of workmen. He belongs to some five or six different funds, to most of which the company adds one hundred per cent. of what the employees pay in. Not satisfied with this, a despotic Government compels both Johannes and his employers to make weekly payments to sickness an old-age pension funds, and it forces the company to insure him against accidents.

Everything has its compensations, and even under a system of Protection Johannes now and again ceases to grumble at his lot; but one great drawback is that he is kept too hard at work. Work is too regular with him, and since he has heard of the benefits he is being kept out of by his Government's obstinate refusal to adopt Free Trade, he has been thinking of going on strike. His employers, the company; say that they are not a philanthropic institution, they are not a show piece like Cadbury's in England or Krupp's in Essen. They are a limited company, having to earn dividends on something like a million pounds capital. And, despite that vicious system of Protection, they do it.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE Races on Saturday terminated at Hog island, where an enjoyable week end was spent by some dozen members, the party being increased considerably on Sunday by the arrival of a further contingent for the Ladies fête. On the arrival of the launch kindly lent by the P. and O. Company on Sunday there was a chop of a sea, which was however well negotiated by Mr. Lee Horwood's Motor Launch which transported the whole party without a wetting.

There were only two entries for the A class, Melody and Turquoise. The Race was an uneventful, one, Melody winning as per details attached.

In the B class there were 4 entries, the Pixie Trixie, Erin, Mannikin. The Race was sailed time in hand the Mannikin receiving 4 minutes from the other three boats which all started at scratch.

On the run to Batcher Beacon the Mannikin maintained her lead while the Erin, Pixie and Trixie all rounded the mark in close order. Trixie touched round just after passing the Beacon, but was only very slightly delayed. On the close reach through Batcher Channel the other three boats all found bottom, but all got off with little difficulty. The order round the N.-N.-W. buoy was unchanged, but the Erin and Pixie had reduced the Mannikins's lead and in the run to N. Channel buoy the Trixie also pulled up. It was a neck and neck race between the first three boats from this mark to B. W. H. S. buoy. Trixie eventualy won after a tight struggle. The finish was a very pretty one all the boats finishing within 27 seconds of one another.

"A" Class Handicap Race—Sailed at time in hand.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Correct. ed Time H M S
Melody	5 0	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 23 53	1 48 53
Turquoise	Scr	Mr F J Preston	5 42 6	1 52 6

Course No 23—10·6 miles—Time limit 7-15 p m. Wind W-N-W, Strength Light. 1st Prize won by Melody.

"B" Class Handicap Race—Sailed at time in hand

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Correct. ed Time H M S
Pixie	Scr	Mr H R Greaves	5 34 24	2 4 24
Trixie	Scr	Mr R G Monteath	5 34 7	2 4 7
Erin	Scr	Mr R H Ireland	5 34 24	2 4 24
Mannikin	4 0	Officers R A	5 34 14	2 3 14

Course No 23—10·6 miles—Time-limit 7-15 p m. Wind W-N-W, Strength Light. 1st Prize won by Trixie and 2nd Prize won by Mannikin saves entrance fee.

There were Six Starters in the "Tomtit" Class and Small Boats Handicap Race, and all were fairly well up when the gun went. Tomtit and Sayonara chose a leeward berth, and seemed to profit by doing so. It was a run to the 1st mark, Tucker Beacon, which was first rounded by Sayonara, Tomtit being a minute and a quarter later, the others following at about a similar interval. It was a single leg with sheets slightly eased out to the Channel Buoy W. N. W. Butcher island, and on this Lapwing and Midget passed Coralia. Sayonara drew ahead and was round the mark over three minutes before Tomtit. After this the race was in the nature of a procession, no changes in order taking place though Cluths drew away slightly from Lapwing. After passing the 2nd Channel Buoy it was a dead and very hot run to Hog island, Spinnakers being carried to port to begin with, and latterly to Starboard. An uneventful race terminated by Cluths and Midget taking the 1st and 2nd handicap prizes, the Class prize going to Tomtit. The second prize would have gone to Coralie, but she unfortunately touched one of the marks when rounding.

Tomtit Class and Small Boat Handicap Race—Sailed at 4 p m

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Correct. ed time H M S
Tomtit	Scr	Dr F M Gibson	5 44 20	1 44 20
Lapwing	4 20	Capt Goode and Capt R S J Gillespie R E	5 45 21	1 42 51
Midget	0 0	Officers R A	5 46 29	1 40 29
Coralie	10 0	Mr Donald Yates	5 50 5	1 40 5
Cluths	7 0	Mr J J Welch	5 46 14	1 39 14
Sayonara	5 0	Capt Crouse and Mr C G Maniton	5 49 25	1 47 25

Course No 23—10·6 miles—Time-limit 7-15 p m. Wind W-N-W, Strength Light. 1st Prize won by Cluths. 2nd Prize won by Midget. Class Prize Tomtit.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Brilliant Arsenal Victory.

EVERTON BEATEN AT GOODISON PARK.

WHY ENGLAND BEAT WALES!

HOCKE: ENGLAND DEFEAT IRELAND.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

As the result of a glorious display of pluck and perseverance at Goodison Park, the Woolwich Arsenal players relieved their directorate and legion of supporters of much English League anxiety. The brilliant victory of one goal to nil gained over Everton may not exactly have got the Arsenal out of the wood, but it turned them right about face from the path which leads to the Second Division. Though they have to play five of their remaining eight League games away from home, they can now look down upon Notts Forest, Bury, and Middlesbrough with equanimity. Arsenal's triumph proved more than anything else that they have nothing to fear from the strongest opposition, even away from home, provided they are given a decent ground to play upon. Everton's fine enclosure was in perfect condition in every respect, and, being wide and roomy, the Arsenal men played their well-known open game to their hearts' content without being at all cramped. It will be seen from the teams given below that Sharp, P. R. Sands, T. T. Fitchie, and Templeton were absentees from what is regarded as the Arsenal's strongest eleven. Though Mr. Kelso had Sharp and Templeton with him, he decided to rest both Anglo-Scots, who were perceptibly tired as a result of the heavy travelling they had done recently. With Gray and Neave to call upon it was a wise move on the part of the Woolwich manager. Sands and Fitchie were out of the eleven because neither could make the journey for business reasons, thus letting in Theobald and Satterthwaite. Everton were without Crelly, W. Balmer, and Sharp, but being equally rich in reserves as the Arsenal they considered their team powerful enough to beat any visiting foe with Hill and R. Balmer at back and Donnachie at outside right. Donnachie is the Lancashire club's latest acquisition from Scotland, having taken part in only two previous League games.

Tom Booth, the Everton captain, was quite gleeful when he won the toss from Ashcroft, who skipped the Arsenal team for the first time; and he had reason to be, for a hurricane wind was blowing cold and biting towards the goal which Woolwich were set to defend. But instead of the first half being a walk-over for the one eleven, as it well might have been under the circumstances, the play was largely confined to open ground with the Arsenal almost always the more effective and the more dangerous team. Let there be no misunderstanding. Throughout the game Everton were striving as if they might have been fighting for their very existence, and they failed chiefly because of the magnificent tackling of the Arsenal's half-back trio. Bigden and McEachrane, though the latter was far from well, were excellent as ever in attack and defence alike, and the play of Theobald in the centre was a revelation even to those who are fully aware of his ill-luck in being kept out of the first team. I do not contead that Theobald is any better than Sands in defence, but as a feeder of forwards he is infinitely superior. Certainly the amateur has never this season given so fine an all-round display as did Theobald this evening. Behind the halves Gray and Cross were on their very best behaviour, the former returning to the eleven after a lengthy absence (his last appearance was against Watford in the second round of the Cup competition), to give one of his best displays. But Cross though he went over to the left wing to accommodate his partner, was the better man, being easily the finest back on the field. Cross has played wonderfully well since he came in the team, and this evening's exhibition was only a repetition of his previous work.

Though he is more at home on the right wing, he gave nothing away behind McEachrane, thus proving his versatility. Forward, the Arsenal had two admirable wings, but Freeman played no better than he did against Derby County on Saturday. The centre forward was, as usual always harassing the opposing back and goalkeeper, but he was not nearly as clever and resourceful in midfield as were Coleman and Satterthwaite on each side of him. Coleman was the artist of the attack, but Satterthwaite was little behind him in skill, and he invariably showed as much pace as Booth and Hill, whom he had to meet. The Everton captain has, however, slowed down considerably since last I saw him. Neave played a rare game on the left wing centring oftener and with more judgment than Garbutt, who had however, more effective defenders to oppose in Balmer and Makepeace. Both goalkeepers had thrice to handle in the first fifteen minutes, but not a decent shot reached either until three minutes later the Arsenal obtained their one valuable goal. Satterthwaite cleverly disposed Booth, and passed out to Neave, who racing away, passed Hill, and centred beautifully. The ball crossed the goal mouth out of reach of Balmer and Scott, and Garbutt, rushing in, netted from close quarters. Cooke and Settle sent just wide with fast attempts at an equaliser, and at the other end Coleman shot splendidly after Freeman had blundered.

Everton took their first corner kick a minute before the interval, and from it Booth fired at lightning speed just wide. Ashcroft saved well from Corooke a minute after the interval, and then, after a corner to Woolwich, Young was given a clear course, but he passed out to Hardman unaccountably, when a run through would have meant an almost certain score. A moment later Young shot hard on the run, and Ashcroft brought off his finest save of the day. From a cross by Hardman Donnachie and Cooke came into violent collision in their anxiety to equalise. Meanwhile McEachrane placed the ball out of danger. Then Coleman made a noble effort tricking three opponents, and shooting in fine style but Scott brought off a wonderful save when everybody thought he was beaten. Settle tried to rally the Everton attack, but it was to no purpose, and Everton retired a well beaten side. Teams: Arsenal; Ashcroft; Gray, Cross; Bigden, Theobald, McEachrane; Garbutt, Coleman, Freeman, Satterthwaite, Neave. Everton: Scott; Hill, R. Balmer, Booth Taylor, Makepeace; Donnachie, Cooke, Young, Settle, H. P. Hardman Referee, J. T. Howcroft (Bolton).

While many reasons might be sugested for the poor display on both sides in Monday's international match at Cardiff, where England's chosen eleven only just scrambled through against Wales, there is no doubt that the failure of the players to do themselves justice was largely attributable to the unsatisfactory conditions of the ground. At the close of the game representatives of both countries complained bitterly of the lumpy state of the pitch, which, they said, had a tantalising effect, and interfered with their judgment. The crowd which assembled on the famous Rugby enclosure, though disappointing when compared with that mighty gathering of 40,000 to watch the All Blacks, not so long ago constituted a record for Association international matches in Wales. Something over £800 was taken at the gates, while between £50 and £60 worth of tickets was sold beforehand. The total is a long way in front of the previous best of £450 taken at Wrexham last year, when Scotland played there. At the last Association international at Cardiff two years ago the figure reached only about £350. It will have been noticed that play did not commence until four o'clock. The late start (our Special Corresponden was informed) was the subject of a mild protest on the part of the Englishmen, who asked that the teams should be allowed to take the field half-an-hour earlier. This request was refused, and it is understood that the International Board will now be asked to decide

that in future the kick-off in all International matches should take place not later than 3.30.

The performances of London Welsh during the winter will bear comparison with those of any club. They did excellently again at the Bectory Field. E. T. Morgan was absent from the advertised side, notwithstanding which the Welshmen were the victors in a most interesting game. In the first half the visitors had the assistance of the wind. Profiting thereby, they set up some strong aggressive movements, meeting with success after twenty minutes' play. Faulty passing by Blackheath's backs gave J. F. Williams a chance. This fine forward, who throughout played well, turned the proffered opportunity to good account. Shortly afterwards a pass was intercepted by Maddocks. The wing three-quarter reached the home line before his opponents could stay his progress. Then a transfer to J. C. Jenkins did the rest. Blackheath were the next to score, clever work by Priday leading up to a try by Basil Hill. The play in the second half was no less interesting than that inthe preceding. The next incident was a try byMaddocks. A section of the spectatorate took exception to this point, and the referee was compeled to stop the game until order was restored. Then the home supporters received some solatium Robson successfully negotiating a penalty kich.

The weather was delightfully fine when the international match between Ireland and England—the most important hockey event of the year—was played at Rathmines, Dublin, before about five thousand spectators. There were no changes on either side, and the English team was the strongest ever seen in Ireland. Soon after the start, however, it was seen that the Irishmen were fully equal to their opponents, and Gotto scored for the home side in the first quarter of an hour. After this a superb struggle was witnessed, a great pace being maintained, and both goalkeepers having shots to stop. The Irishmen seemed almost certain to retain their lead to the interval, but just on half-time Logan received from Shoveller and equalised. On restarting Ireland strove hard to get ahead, but the lead fell to England, Logan scoring a second goal. After this Ireland made desperate efforts to equalise, but the England defence was sound, and nothing more was done. England thus won by two goals to one.

THE SCHOOLBOY AND THE RIFLE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

There is no doubt then as to the popularity of the rifle when it gives cause for enthusiasm and excitement, but these opportunities must be increased. At the most,under the present limitad conditions,there is room for only a score or so of "probables" for the Right, from whom the team for Bisley will be chosen as well as the Cadet Pair to compete for the annual trophy. But why, if we have second and third, or even fourth or fifth, teams at cricket, should we not have more teams for rifle-shooting? It should be possible to develop inter-school rivalry in this direction as in games, and competitions between different forms in the school, as well as individual matches, could very well be arranged at intervals for small prizes or challenge cups. But (and this is a big "but") if you do this you must not curtail the leisure hours of Smith minor and his companions. Time must be found for rifle-shooting if it is to be encouraged and developed in our public schools, but it must be at the expense of work and not of play or it will never gain the popularity it deserves. There is, however, no necessity to devote a great deal of time to the new amusement. Two or three times a week will be quite enough for ordinary practice with an hour or so extra when any special competition or match is to be decided. But the whole school must be treated alike on these occasions; and outsiders, as well as those actually competing, should be allowed to have the opportunity of witnessing the shooting instead of being kept in school merely because they are not actively engaged in the proceedings. The presence of the crowd on these occasions is everything, and the applause of the spectators is just as necessary to the schoolboy shooter as it is to the schoolboy cricketer. Let the youth at school covet the distinction of having the "crossed rifles" embroidered on his cap, which signify that he has passed a recognised standard of efficiency, as anxiously as he anticipates the gaining of his cricket or football colours, and the problem of aising an efficient army of riflemen for home defence will be more than half solved. Ninety-five per cent. of the boys in England go to a public school; seventy-five per cent. of them display or would display, if it were fostered in them, the military instinct; and fifty per cent. of them would, given the opportunity, develop into efficient marksmen ready and willing to take up arms at a moment's notice to defend the honour and glory of the great nation to which they are proud to belong.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND.

The following appointments have been made:—

12lst Pioneers.—Lieutenant A. B. Harley, The Buffs, attached 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be an officiating Double Company Officer.

94th Russell's Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant F. S. Greenhouse, Unattached List, attached 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment, to be a Double Company Officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Scott, D. S. O., has been posted to the 42nd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Melliss, V. C., 2nd in-Command, officiates as Commandant, and Major H. G. Walker, 2nd Double Company Officer, officiates as 2nd-in-Command of the 109th Infantry vice Colonel H Godfray officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Mhow Division.

On arrival from England the undermentiond Officers of the Royal-Army Medical Corps are posted as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Stuart to the Mhow Division. Lieutenant Colonel J. Meek to the Poona Division.

Captain H A Lewis, No. 60 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery has been appointed Instructor in Gunnery, Aden.

Captain A. C. Scott, Royal Engineers, has been transferred from the Poona Division Military Works to the Quetta Division.

The following officers have been granted leave out of India:—Major E A. Edgell, Royal Engineers, for six months, Lieutenant O. A. Cbaldecott, 124th Baluchistan Infantry, for five months.

According to the Belgrade correspondent of the "Tribune," King Edward's rumoured visit to the Montenegrin port of Bar, in order to greet Prince Nicola, has caused a deep sensation in Belgrade. The honour thus conferred on those modern Spartans, the best representatives of the Servian race in the Balkans, is dwelt on with natural pride by the Press of the kingdom of Servia; but it is coupled with sincere mortifica ion at their own position with regard to England and England's monarch. Already last autumn the favour shown to Prince and Princess Mirko by King Edward at Marienbad, excited jealousy among those who do not like to recall the fact that Princess Mirko is a relative of the late King Alexander. The recent reception of Prince and Princess Danilo at Buckingham Palace was a source of envy and heart-burning to the Servian Cabinet, which had undertaken to restore Servia's international relations, but did not succeed in obtaining even the return of the English Minister.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The twelfth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at the registered office, Oriental Buildings, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, Chairman of the Board, presiding. The Directors' report stated:

"In submitting the report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1905, the Directors are glad to report a prosperous year. The prices of yarn advanced steadily during the year living good margins between cotton and yarn. In April the Directors took advantage of the improved state of things to allot the remaining 2 lacs of unallotted capital, thus making the paid-up capital 10 lacs. These 2 lacs were placed at Rs. 350 per share and the profit thus made has gone to profit and loss account. The result of the year's working shows a profit of Rs. 0,05,002 3-8, including the balance of Rs. 172-7-11, brought forward from 1904. After deducting the Agents' commission and Rs. 80,000 as interim dividend paid for the first six months, there is left Rs. 4,04,155 9-2, which the Directors propose disposing of as follows:—To dividend of Rs. 25 per share free of income tax for the past six months making 10 per cent. for the year Rs. 80,000, to depreciation of machinery and building Rs. 1,25,000, to reserve fund account Rs. 2 50,000, bonus to mill staff Rs. 6,000, carried forward to next year's account Rs. 153-9-2, total Rs. 4,04 155-9-2. With reference to the amount of Rs. 2 50,000 to be carried to the reserve fund the Directors have decided to put in 500 looms and to pay for them out of the profits instead of raising fresh capital. The above amount will therefore be utilized for this purpose which they trust will meet with your approval. The Directors are pleased to inform you that practically the whole production of your mill for the current year has been sold and most of the cotton secured at prices which should show a good result. The following new Machines were bought and erected during the past year and are working satisfactorily:—5 cards, 2 grinding pulleys, 1 intermediate frame, and 2 scutchers. The profits and fixed charges for 1905 were insured for £234,000 at Lloyds and have been insured for £240,000 for 19 6. Your mill and stocks of cotton and yarn are insured against fire for Rs. 19,05,000 and your in achinery for £104 130."

The Chairman in proposing the adoption of the report said:—

"Gentlemen,—In proposing the adoption of the Directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1905, it is hardly necessary for me to add much as the report speaks for itself, but as I understand that some shareholders think the Directors should have proposed a higher dividend than 10 per cent. I should like to explain the position and the reasons which decided your Directors' course of action. It has always been your Directors' aim to place your mill on a perfectly sound basis and, having this in view, they have endeavoured to wipe out the capital debt as soon as possible. When your mill started working in 1890 it did so with a capital debt of 8 1-2 lacs, which, with subsequent capital expenditure, increased to 9 lacs. As stated in the report, your Directors issued last year, the two lacs of unallotted capital, thus reducing that debt to 7 lacs. Against this the reserve fund for depreciation of machinery and building, including the amount proposed to be set aside from last year's profits, amounts to Rs. 5,76,000, so that we have still 1 1-2 lacs to set a side to wipe out the capital debt. Then again it has always been the aim of your Directors, apart from the question of the capital debt, to set aside, when available, amounts every year for depreciation, amounting to 6 on machinery and 2-2 on the buildings. The Mill has now been working 7 years and if proper amounts on this basis had been set aside yearly, the depreciation account to-day should stand at Rs. 6,76,873 but they only aggregate Rs. 5,76,000 as I have just stated. It has also been the intention of your Directors to add looms to your mill as soon as a favourable opportunity occurred. They felt, and I thoroughly concur, that it was the right policy to put in looms as soon as possible so that they would not be entirely dependant on the China yarn market. Seeing the profits made last year and in view of the profits which we shall make this year, they have decided to put in 500 Looms and pay for them out of the profits of the two years. They have therefore set aside 21-2 lacs out of the profits of last year for this purpose and I feel sure this course will have your approval. The China market has been very good for a long time and prices are very high but I feel it is absolutely sound policy to add looms to our mill when we can do so out of our profits without increasing our capital, as there is no telling how long the demand from China will be maintained. I have now given you gentlemen, the reasons which have guided your Directors in proposing a dividend of 10 per cent and I feel sure you will agree with me in thinking that their policy to put your mill on an absolutely firm basis is the right one and deserves your support."

On the motion of the Chairman the report and the statement of accounts was approved adopted and confirmed.

Mr. Noordin Ebrahim Moordin was re-elected as one of the Directors and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 400.

It was proposed by Mr. Birkett that a bonus of Rs. 6,000 be granted to the mill staff, and their hes thanks offered to the Agents for their careful management. A vote of thanks to the Chairman brough the meeting to a close.

THE AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY CO., LTD.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Amritsar Patti Railway Co., Ltd. was held yesterday afternoon, in its registered Office in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. H. E. E. Procter presiding. The Directors' report up to 31st December 1905 stated:—

"That the Company was registered on the 12th April 1905 and construction was taken in hand by the N.-W. Railway shortly afterwards. There was some delay at first in obtaining possession of the land, work is now in progress all the way along the line. By the end of December the earth-work was three quarters finished the erection of the various station buildings and staff quarters commenced, the building of the bridges well advanced and the permanent way material was being received. The Directors hope that the line will be opened for traffic before the end of the next monsoon. Under the Articles of Association one of the Directors Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram retires, but offers himself for re-election. Mr. T. W. Birkett joined the Board temporarily during Mr. E. A. Reddi's absence from Bombay, and the latter on his return resumed his seat on the Board. You will have to appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration."

The Chairman in proposing the adoption of the report said:—

"Gentleman, In proposing the adoption of the Directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1905, I have little to add to what is in the report, the line being still under construction. From the latest information we have received, I hope the line will be opened as far as Tarn-Teheran in June and the whole length by the end of September. Your Directors consider it very advisable, in the interests of the Company, that the line should be extended to Kasur on the Raewind Bhatinda line and your Agents are applying at once for the concession to undertake this. In order to provide for the heavy pilgrim traffic which now exists between Amritsar and Tarn-Taran, I think it is very essential should be a frequent service of trains. This matter has been the subject of correspondence with the North-Western Railway and I am glad to say that the Agent of that Railway fully realises the position and has assured us that the traffic will be fully provided for either by their ordinary trains or motor coaches. If these latter, which are now being tried on their system, prove successful. As regards the issue of further capital, as you are aware 14 lacs have been alloted and the last call on these was made payable on the 1st April. The remaining 2 lacs of unallotted capital will be issued when it is required and this will probably be some time during the present year. In conclusion, I should like to express my regret that Sir David P. Masson is unable to be present this afternoon. I think it is a matter of congratulation that we have been able to get Sir David to join our Board. Living at Lahore, he is not able to attend our Board Meetings except when he happens to be passing through but as you can understand, a local Director who can advise us as to local conditions and requirements is most necessary especially when the line is so far from Bombay and I have no hesitation in saying that we could not have a better representative in these respects than Sir David P. Masson."

The Directors' report having been read, it was unanimously adopted, approved and confirmed on the motion of the Chairman. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram was re-elected as a Director Messrs A. F. Fergusson & Co. were reappointed Auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 200. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY LTD.

The eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd. was held yesterday evening in the registered office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. H. E. E. Procter presiding. The Directors' report stated.

"In submitting the report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1905, the Directors are glad to report a prosperous year. The prices of yarn advanced steadily during the year living good margins between cotton and yarn. In April the Directors took advantage of the improved state of things to allot the remaining 2 lacs of unallotted capital, thus making the paid-up capital 10 lacs. These 2 lacs were placed at Rs. 350 per share and the profit thus made has gone to profit and loss account. The result of the year's working shows a profit of Rs. 0,05,002 3-8, including the balance of Rs. 172-7-11, brought forward from 1904. After deducting the Agents' commission and Rs. 80,000 as interim dividend paid for the first six months, there is left Rs. 4,04,155 9-2, which the Directors propose disposing of as follows:—To dividend of Rs. 25 per share free of income tax for the past six months making 10 per cent. for the year Rs. 80,000, to depreciation of machinery and building Rs. 1,25,000, to reserve fund account Rs. 2 50,000, bonus to mill staff Rs. 6,000, carried forward to next year's account Rs. 153-9-2, total Rs. 4,04 155-9-2. With reference to the amount of Rs. 2 50,000 to be carried to the reserve fund the Directors have decided to put in 500 looms and to pay for them out of the profits instead of raising fresh capital. The above amount will therefore be utilized for this purpose which they trust will meet with your approval. The Directors are pleased to inform you that practically the whole production of your mill for the current year has been sold and most of the cotton secured at prices which should show a good result. The following new Machines were bought and erected during the past year and are working satisfactorily:—5 cards, 2 grinding pulleys, 1 intermediate frame, and 2 scutchers. The profits and fixed charges for 1905 were insured for £234,000 at Lloyds and have been insured for £240,000 for 19 6. Your mill and stocks of cotton and yarn are insured against fire for Rs. 19,05,000 and your in achinery for £104 130."

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It was proposed by Mr. Birkett that a bonus of Rs. 6,000 be granted to the mill staff, and their hes thanks offered to the Agents for their careful management. A vote of thanks to the Chairman brough the meeting to a close.

THE PERILS OF JOURNALISM AT HARBIN.

Colonel Artemieff, Mr. Veroshkin and Mr. Tchernikofsky have disappeared from Harbin and their newspaper, the "Novi Krai," has been stopped from publication. It is supposed, says the "North China Herald" of March 16, that the three men in question, all well-known journalists, have been arrested and put out of the way. These gentlemen well-known in Shanghai, were all on the staff of the "Novi Krai" in Port Arthur, went through the siege, and only left when the town was in the hands of the Japanese. They then came to Shanghai, where they remained for some months, Mr. Veroshkin proceeding to Harbin to continue the printing and publishing of the "Novi Krai" in that town.

Colonel Artemieff, himself proprietor of the paper, who stayed at the Hotel des Colonies whilst here, undertook some very interesting negotiations for the Russian Government with regard to one of the Shanghai newspapers. Telegrams passed to and from but nothing was definitely concluded.

Colonel Artemieff went to St. Petersburg about the end of May 1905. There he had audience of the Czar, and after a time returned to Harbin, where the "Novi Krai" was still appearing.

Mr. Tchernikofsky, at one time on the staff of the Port Arthur paper and afterwards telegraphic correspondent of the "Ruskoe Slovo" of Moscow, also spent some months in Shanghai on leaving Port Arthur; he also, after the battle of the Tsushima Straits, returned to Russia, and thence rejoined his old chief, Colonel Artemieff, in Harbin. Now, on account of telegrams relating, it is said, to affairs at Vladivostok, these three men have mysteriously disappeared. Where are they?

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, April 9.

The rainfalls reported to-day are: Silchar one inch and Moulmein and Sonemarg a quarter of an inch. The temperature has fallen in the greater part of North-West India, and especially in Baluchistan, where the mean temperature is now 18 degrees below normal. Rain is probable in parts of Eastern Bengal and Assam and on the North-West Himalayas.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 9TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and somewhat irregular.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in Ceylon and at Madras, Mangalore, Mormugao, Ratnagiri, Surat and Jubbulpore; while north-westerly to south-westerly breezes and calms prevail elsewhere. The force has been rather strong at Bhuj, Jamnagar and Dwarka and fresh to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5° to 7° in excess of normal in Berar, at Madras and Hyderabad (Deccan) and the minimum 5° to 7° at Cuddapah, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Amraoti, Indore, Jhansi, Cawnpore and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Nagpur and Akola and the lowest 61° at Rajkot.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is clear almost everywhere.

Rain.—Jolombo reports a few drops.

Weather continues fine on the West Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office return for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths (total Cases).
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	3	13
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	10	15	34
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	23	25	37
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	12	11	22
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	31	33	79
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	6	15
G Mahim and Worli	14	15	31
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	29
Total	101	119	260
Total plague deaths to date	389 932	2,234 763	
Same date last year	150	116	219

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Deaths
6	5

The current number of "La Revue" contains an article which to many a Frenchman must have come rather as a shock. Its purport is clearly defined in its title: "The necessity for a Franco-Japanese Alliance." The anonymous author cleverly argues his case, dealing successively with the objections that may be raised against the idea, and then showing the advantages which will accrue to both countries from its realisation. He argues that such an alliance would be no offance either to Russia or to the dignity of the "white race,' i that it would tend to the security of the French colonies in Indo-China that it would give the Japanese a financial market and to the French peti bourgeois a new field for investments, and in conclusion points out the debt which the two nations owe to each other—the Japanese as regards their political and administrative institutions, and the French in the domain of art.

A MAGISTRATE'S "ILLEGAL" PROCEEDINGS.

HIS ORDER SET ASIDE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, sitting at the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an application for revision, made by Trimbak Balaji Mahajan and Daso Dhondeo Deshpande, of an order passed by Mr. R. C. Artal, first class Magistrate, Belgaum, directing that a complaint be lodged against them for an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. C. A. Rele, appeared for the applicants; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The applicant in their petition to the High Court, stated that one Balu Balakdas of Godak preferred a criminal complaint of breach of trust in respect of subscriptions raised for rebuilding a temple of Maruti at Godak, in commemoration of the Coronation of the King-Emperor, and alleged that the applicants, with some other persons, had misappropriated a portion of the subscriptions so raised. The criminal complaint was instituted in the Court of Mr. Artal, first class Magistrate, but did not result in the trial or conviction of anybody. In the course of the preliminary enquiry which Mr. Artal held, he examined the applicants on oath and issued notice to them to show cause why sanction to prosecute them should not be given on the ground that the statements made by them were false. The applicants thereupon applied to the District Magistrate for transfer of the proceedings from Mr. Artal's file. The District Magistrate asked Mr. Artal to stay proceedings and to forward the papers to his Court, stating that he would dispose of the matter himself. After hearing the applicant's pleader, he held that he had no jurisdiction to withdraw the proceedings from Mr. Artal's file, and returned the papers to him for the disposal of the matter. The applicants applied to the Magistrate, Mr. Artal, for time in order to enable them to apply to the High Court for a transfer of their case on the ground that there was bitter ill-feeling between the Magistrate and the applicants. Mr. Artal refused to grant the application and without giving applicants a proper opportunity to show cause, directed that a complaint be lodged against them for an offence punishable under section 193. It was urged on their behalf that the enquiry held by Mr. Artal was not a judicial proceeding, and that therefore he had no jurisdiction to pass an order therein. The order was illegal and improper. There being admittedly ill-feeling between the Magistrate and the applicants, he ought not to have acted himself, but ought to have given the applicants time to apply for transfer. The District Magistrate, moreover, erred in holding that he had no jurisdiction to transfer the case. The statements which were alleged to be false, were recorded by the Magistrate in the course of the preliminary enquiry; and so he was not competent to administer oath to the applicants and to direct their prosecution.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel decided: In the first instance, the petition of Babu Balakdas of the 28th September 1904 was not a complaint. Having regard to the notice served by Mr. Artal, he treated it as a complaint in a criminal case. He was not justified in examining the present appellant-petitioners. His proceedings are irregular and illegal, and his order under section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code is ultra vires. The Court accordingly sets aside the order passed in the cases of Trimbak Balaji and Daso Dhondeo.

BREACH OF TRUST BY A CARRIER.

SMART SENTENCE.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at Mazagon yesterday, Bala Dhondu, a cart-driver, was charged with breach of trust as a carrier in respect of ten bags of sugar of the value of Rs. 140, the property of one Ruttonsey Khimji, a dealer in sugar, having his place of business in Khand Bazaar. On the 30th instant the complainant loaded the cars of the accused with ten bags of sugar, at Chinch Bunder and told him to carry them to his shop in Khand Bazaar. The accused disappeared with the cart and was not heard of till Saturday last, when he was arrested by the police on information given by the complainant. The bags were not, however, recovered from him. His Worship, after recording the evidence, convicted the accused and sentenced him by undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150, in default to undergo three months' further imprisonment with hard labour.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

The case in which Mahmud Safi was chargad with attempting to murder one Bhagwandin Parasram under circumstances already reported was disposed of yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court by the third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Kursondas Chabildas. The Magistrate in delivering judgment said that the evidence was quite clear as to the accused being the person who inflicted the wound, and that the statement of the Doctor was that if the wound had been slightly deeper it would have resulted in death. Accordingly his Worship convicted, and sentenced the accused to two years rigorous imprisonment, and two months of which are to be solitary, and the accused was ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for one year.

HIGH COURT.—April 10.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Batty)

To Speak to the minutes of the decree.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

219-05—Payne and Co—Valibai widow vs Koobhair Jugjiwan Raisy Raja and others—Maganlal J and G

For trial of preliminary issues.

332-05—Payne and Co—Hafizboo widow vs Mahomed Cassum Mooral and other—Crawford B and Co

Suit for hearing and final disposal

Long Ca ses.

31-01—Cragu L and O—The commercial Bank of India Ltd vs dhukanda Lalubhai and others—Raghavaya and B

156-05—Pestonji R and K—Framji Dhanjibhoy Cooper vs Framji Jamsetji Karaki—Malvi H and M

Commercial Cause

575-05—Payne and Co—Haji Golam Mahomed Azam v Hajj Mahomed Yoosof Ismail—Unwala and P

Long Cause

834-01—Madhavji and K—Vishram Yeswant vs The New York Life Insurance—Little and Co

153-01—Tirathdas and Moosa Jacoob vs Manilal Ajtral—Bhalshunker K and G

683-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vo the Patneraip firm of Soormahomed and others Thakurdass and Co

173-00—Edgelow G and W—Mahomedli Bezaum and others vs Shaik Salamun Shaik Abdulla—Captain and V

1015-05—Uawa and P—Damodhar Bhikoba Mantri vs Jamnabai Raidas Javeri widow—Madhavjee and K

476-05—Kanga and P—Pestonji Sorabjee Nalvala vs Namlas alias Ramchandra Keso Patel Maganlal J and G

712-05—Dadysey F and D—Isabhai Bukbhai vs Amtullaboo widow and others—J P Dastur

6-05—Wadia G and Co—Nawab Moosmed Kamalkhan vs Edward G Gabriel—Payne and Co

874-05—Bhakurdas and Co—Jogmahandas Jaikisondas vs Mungaldas Vithal and others—Ujabji D and Co,

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Scott.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

495-04—Dikshit D—and S Keshav Luxmon vs Bhagirathibai widow—Daphtary F and D

826-05—Madhavji and K—Lalubhai Ishwarlal vs C E Randle and an other—Scrutham B and N

784-05—Malvi H and R—Cursondas Heerjee vs Bhugwandas Hemraj—Daphtary F and D

843-05—Sorabji and J—Khashar shri Mansur Alla vs Anand and another—Little and Co

832-99—Bicknell M and R Baboolal Homchand and another vs The Hipoo Manufacturing Co Limited—Daphtary F and D

727-05—Edgelow G and W—Mahomedally Kaderbhoy and others vs Ryabaly Ahmedjee and another—Jenangir and S

590-05—K J Bullimoria—Lalljee Ramjee vs Sursing Mathuradas and other—Madhowjee and K

22-05—Payne and Co—Bapoolal Lallooba i vs Dayaram Hurjiwan and others—Bhalshunker K and J

831-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhikaji Framji Khan and another vs Trichonvandas Mangaldas Nathoobhy and another Crawford B and Co

399-04—Muljiani M—Gokibai widow vs Khatau Morarji and others—Bhalshunker K and G

930-04—Thakurdas and Co—Abdoo Hossain—Noorbhoy vs Abdulally Mahomedally and another—Little and Co

179-05—In person Matabai widow vs Curson Unersey

1.0-04—Unwalla and P—Hasam alias Bachoo Abdul Sattar and another vs Sheikh Haji Mahomed sullaman and others—Payne and Co

218-05—Wadia G and Co—Bimbai widow and another vs Jehangir Sanjirjee Pastagia and another—Edgelow

845-05—Wadia G and Co—Blanche John M Leese vs Richard John M Leese—Sorabji and J

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The Americans may send us many things, and accept some of us, but they will not take a name at our suggestion. Instead of our Anglicising them—if such an operation can be performed upon Anglo-Saxons—they are Americanising us. We do not nowadays hear so much of the American invasion, its popularity as a newspaper theme was rather outworn—but it is still in progress, and must almost make Sydney Smith turn in his grave. Practically everything he said in his famous essay upon the land of Jonathan is now reversed. They give us words and phrases which we accept—not always with due acknowledgment. Take the straphanger, for example. That is supposed to have originated with a humorous writer in London within the last few months. As a fact it is as old in America as the Elevated Railway.

They had thrown off the English yoke some thirty years when he wrote, and possibly he had not quite forgiven them for so doing. At any rate, he could scarcely under any circumstances have been more uncompromisingly condemnatory. There was nothing good or great or noble in this land of Jonathan Where, he asked—where are their Foxes, their Burkes, their Sheridans, their Windhams, their Hornes, their Wilberforces?—where their arkwrights, their Watts, their Davys?—their Robertsons Blairs, Smiths, Stewarts, Paleys, and Malthuses?—their Porsons, Parrs, Burneys, or Blomfields?—Scotts, Cambells, Byrons, Moores, or Crabbes?—their Siddonses, Kembles, Keans, or O'Neills?—their Wilkies Lawrences, Chantreys?—and so forth. The question was not then easily to be answered. But what a fine list might now be supplied in poetry, prose science—applied and abstract, in art and invention

Without the least desire unduly to exalt American enterprise as against English, it is interesting and amusing to follow further the interrogatories of the good Dean, and contrast the answer which must be furnished to-day to those questions so unanswerable when he first propounded them. In the four quarters of the globe, he demanded who reads an American book? or goes to an American play? or looks at an American picture or statue? What does the world yet owe to American physicians or surgeons? What new substances have their chemists discovered? or what old ones have they analysed? What new constellitns have been discovered by the telescopes of America? What have they done in mathematics? Who drinks out of American glasses? or eats from American plate? or wears American coats or gowns? or sleeps in American blankets? Could Sydney Smith have looked a few years ahead quite a lot of the questions here set down would have been left unwritten.

The visit of the German Ambassador recently to the Bradford Chamber of Commerce suggests interesting reflections. The Yorkshiremen have, as their guest the representative of one of the nations upon which England has her eye in obeying the call of the Prince of Wales to wake up. Their methods are different from ours; they are more like the American. Science and industry proceed hand in hand quite interdependent. The laboratory is part of the factory; the experimental chemist as important as the chief of the artificers. The chemist, indeed, is the architect of the business, the engineer the master builder. If Germany wants a new product, she sets to work to make it. In England we may make discoveries, but they are haphazard; generally. Not on the market is the answer to any such call.

Genius is notoriously erratic, and, traditionally, not to be controlled. Yet hunger makes the poet sing; he never rarely does his best in affluence Necessity drives the composer to pour forth his soul in melody. Necessity is truly the mother of invention. When they bade Brunel build them a tunnel beneath the Thames they did not tell him how he was to do it. That he had to find out for himself. And he did—by watching the toredo at work—that fearsome worm which eats the hulls of ships, the piers of harbour defences, and most things planted by man in the seas. He put into his tunnel the scheme of operations upon which the worm works. Lord Rayleigh upsets the dicta of the theorists by showing that if for new investigation you need new apparatus you must set to work and make it. In a different sphere Sir John Aird has done the like thing, and Sir Oliver Lodge is equally a pioneer. Necessity not pecuniary—compels both to strike out in new directions.

For his fog-dispelling scheme Sir Oliver has entirely new instruments to devise; for his bridge-building, Sir John Aird needed tools such as the mind of man had never previously conceived of. He made them as he wanted them and realised a fortune from these by-products of his genius. Nasmyth made his famous hammer to order but for the order he would never have done it. When he received the letter asking for it he roughed out the idea in half an hour in his notebook, and it was fashioned according to that first design. The Northrop loom is the product of the brain of a man who worked to order. He thought his life-work ended when, after no mer ous inventions he retired to vegetate upon a farm. Bu his old employer called him back to the work shop and bade him invent a new and improved loom. The order was obeyed, and as a consequence Lancashire's staple industry was at first shaken to its foundations

Just at the time when we are all interested in the discovery of a living link with Scott, it is proposed to erect a memorial to the man who is alleged to have inspired Defoe to write "Robinson Crusoe." It may be news to some people that there is still leaving a direct descendant of Defoe. As too often happens, the discovery of the relationship was made in unhappy circumstances. The man was up last August at the Essex Quarter Sessions, where he pleaded guilty to having stolen a sum of £30. He like the hero of the immortal romance, seems to have inherited a roving disposition. Having committed the theft, he made off with the proceeds to Canada Either a troubled conscience impelled him to return and face the consequences of his offences, or a devilmay-care indifference to the result led to his return to England. At any rate, he did come back, underwent his trial and upon promising to reform was liberated, to enable him to accept a berth on board ship.

What is surely a novelty in the way of strikes has just been taking palce at Toulon. A census is there being carried out, and 230 officials have been engaged by the municipality for that purpose. The officials, finding the work before them harder than they had anticipated, clamoured for an increase of salary, which their employers refused. Accordingly the two hundred and thirty held a meeting, and determined to seprete the papers, containing the returns, and to refuse to indicate their whereabouts until they received the wished-for rise.

Unable to get served with drink, a Southend bargeman smashed the windows of a publichouse, pulled down the shelves, whisky bottles and glasses, jumped into the sea, and, after swimming about for a quarter of an hour, fought with one of his pursuers on the beach, and was then arrested. If he had been served with the drink it is thought he might have got excited.

An American lady lecturing at Claremont Hall, N., began with a reminiscence. When I got off at Waterloo Station on arrival in London, I saw some women through the window of a public-house, she remarked. I said to my husband, Those are women. Our readers will scarcely credit it, but they were! The cuteness of those Americans!

THE UNKNOWN.

Ignorance has its compensations.—The Queen.

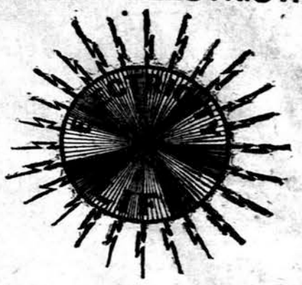
I would not seek to know,
For wisdom lies in this:
Increase of Knowledge adds to woe
And Ignorance to bliss,
And savants gain
From Science pain,
And Art is artifice.

Who lightly dare inquire,
When once the feast is laid,
And dainty meats the taste inspire,
How every dish was made?
Enough to know
That So-and-so
Its debt of Nature paid.

Could we be fully taught,
As doctors think we should,
How germ or microbe may be caught,
Would that be all for good?
Nay, we should say,
The claims of play
And all demands of human clay
Would have to be withstood!

A. W. B.

MEDICAL ELECTRICYIT



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You certainly feel that you are not the man you should be, that you lack life's principal element nerve-force. Then why not ask my advice? Judge by what it has done for others:—

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DEAR SIR,

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I suffered from Spermatorrhœa for about 4 or 5 years, tried all sorts of medicine, all of which failed to do me any good. I then got your HERCULEX,

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

Mr. Haldane in seeking his economies found himself confronted with a continual tendency to expansion on both effective votes. We have added onething likse £10,000,000 and non-effective to the Estimates within the last ten years, being an advance practically of one-half the sum then voted. It is interesting to look back into the causes of fluctuation and the progressive rise in expenditure. In 1897-98, when the total was well under £20,000,000, there was an increase of £1,372,000 mainly in respect of transport, supplies, warlike stores and works, partly due to the increase of the Army and the cost of operations in Egypt, South Africa, and Crete. In the next year there was a further addition, caused by the Soudan Exoedition and various new services. Then in 1899-1900 began the specific charges due to the South African War, involving an addition of nearly £23 000,000. In the following year South Africa absorbed close upon £32,000,000 and the China Expedition £3 27,000. In 1901-2 the Army Estimates reached their maximum, being £92,060 874 of which considerably over £32 000,000 was required for South Africa, and nearly £2.250,000 for the increase of the Army and other expenditure on the "Mowatt" reserve of stores. In 1902-3 the total expenditure fell to nearly £29,000,000, South Africa still absorbing the huge sum of over £39,000,000 and there were charges also for China and Somaliland. Then there was a further fall to £31 728,618 in 1903-4, since which time, owing to the cessation of special expenditure for South Africa, China, and Somaliland, the estimates have fallen to the figures at which they now stand, notwithstanding the rearmament of the Artillery and the introduction of the new rifle. We hope economies may be possible, for to say that the Estimates cannot be reduced if the present establishment is maintained is to assert that the Army has been adminis ered upon the most economical basis. Regarded apart from the special causes of war expenditure, the cost of the Army has increased progressively at the rate of about one million per annum, and it is, perhaps, too much to hope that very large reductions can be made.

A statement elicited from the War Office by an inquiry in Parliament throws some light upon another matter which Mr. Haldane has looked to as a possible source of economy. It is the present strength of the Regular Forces of the British Army serving in India, to which we refer in a leading article. It appears that the Indian garrison is now practically on the same establishment as it was ten years ago, that is to say in round figures, 78,000. There was a slight decline in 1897 and subsequent years the minimum being reached in 1901 with 63,000. This reduction was, of course, due to the drain for South Africa, and was not thought at all a satisfactory state of affairs for India. The establishment rose to 75,740 in 1903, and has since grown to 78,000. There is nothing whatever to justify any reduction of this strength, though many reasons might be adduced for increasing it. As the Times of India says, commenting on Mr. Haldane's speech, more British troops are needed and not fewer. If the foreshadowed reduction should be carried out the scheme for the improvement of the defences of India might as well be abandoned and Lord Kitchener take the next steamer home. We are quite sure that Mr. Haldane will think many times before he effects any change in the very difficult and delicate relationship of the Army in India to the defences of that country.

Arrangements are rapidly approaching completion for the summer training on Salisbury Plain, and Sir Ian Hamilton has prepared a programme of operations which has received approval, and which promises to afford valuable experience both to Regulars and Auxiliaries The Salisbury command is deprived of a proper cavalry force, but a brigade will be sent to the Plain, and will be employed there from the middle of July to about the end of August, the men being under canvas at Bulford. The idea is to undertake combined operations, in which infantry, cavalry, and artillery will finally be engaged. The cavalry brigade will comprise the Scots, Greys 18th Lancers, and 21st Lancers, The 8th Infantry Brigade, will assemble after the first week in August, though certain battalions will be at Park House Camp before the middle of July to carry out company and battalion training. For the Artillery five Camps will be formed. A brigade of horse artillery will reach Fargo Camp near Stonehenge in the middle of June, while a little earlier the 24th Field Artillery brigade will be encamped at Rollestone, the 25th Brigade at West Down South, and the 27th Brigade at West Dwon Noth. There will also be the 2nd Heavy Brigade encamped at Bustard near the Rollestone camp. The early days of August should, therefore, see very important operations in progress in which the three arms will be engaged, and the methods and lessons of Manchuria will be employed and put to the test.

We do not always look to our enterprising contemporary the "Daily Mail for light and leading upon Army matters. But the officer who gives himself the name of Camberley, and who awarded a prize of ten guineas for the best letter on How to obtain Recruits, has followed up his competition by an analysis of the suggestions made by the 900 competitors. It is satisfactory to know that 90 per cent. of the writers are in agreement as to improvements required. Firstly, there must be up-to-date methods, advertisements in the daily papers, pamphlets, lectures, bioscopes, and even small orchestras—to discourse martial music, we suppose. Bounties for bringing in recruits should be increased, and there should be well-furnished offices in the better parts of the town, with private rooms for physical examination, and help for those who are troubled with regard to their teeth. We have heard it said by some people that obscure recruiting offices are better, to which the broken sons of humanity can retire unobserved. We heartily agree that barracks should be more home-like, in relation to which matter some of the suggestions are very good. Then the men are to be encouraged to invite their civilian friends to dine in barracks. The Brodrick cap is hated, and all branches should have the pill-box—except, of course, the Highlanders—and the infantry should have a smart walking-out boot. Other suggestions are made in regard to smarter uniform. Perhaps the most important matter is to the obvious advantage of teaching men trades while serving. As to commissions for rankers, 10 per cent., it is urged, should be annually allotted to them. These are the suggestions which fare the outcome of Camberley's competition.

It should be acknowledged that some of Mr. Bellairs' interrogations are not without their value. He elicited a statement from the Secretary of the Admiralty the other day which furnishes a complete answer to the oft-repeated assertion of Admiral Fitz Gerald that the present system "has killed all prospect of the engineering class of the community finding an honourable career for their sons in the Royal Navy. We would point out, first of all, that this statement implies that any other career than that of a commission officer in the Navy has some kind of slur or discredit attached to it. We acquit Admiral FitzGerald, of course, of the intention, but this is the meaning of his words. Mr. Robertson's answer to the question but by Mr. Bellairs is that the fees paid by the parents for the Osborne cadet's training are £75 a year, but that in certain cases this charge is reduced to £40 a-year. We doubt if it will be possible to find an engineer officer in the Navy whose parents or relations were not put to quite as large a charge upon their circumstances as this, while it will not be denied that the return for the outlay has become considerably enhanced. The Secretary of the Admiralty went on to point out that although parents are expected to pay for pocket-money, travelling expenses, &c., such are not more that is usual in schools in this country while it will hardly be contended that there is any great difference in the cost of the clothing of an Osborne cadet and that of the cadet who formerly went to Keyham. Moreover, and we commend this point to the editor of the Spectator—who was led by a correspondent the other day into condemning the scheme as calculated to prevent Nelson's father, had he lived at the present day, from sending his son into the Navy—very little inquiry is required to make it clear that the parents of the Osborne boys are drawn from almost every section of the middle class, including a large proportion of clergymen, doctors, lawyers, and others who are not, as a rule, credited with the possession of large means.

A correspondent of the "Times" writes that the success of the special Admiralty insurance in connection with the Naval manœuvres is now certain, for although complete unanimity could hardly be expected, the £10,000,000 policy will be readily subscribed. It will probably be divided almost equally between the members of Lloyd's and the marine insurance companies, and there is every reason to believe that the contract will be completed in a satisfactory manner. In fact, the insurance has practically been placed in both sections of the market. The policy is for £10,000,000 at 3s. 9d. per cent. net, subject to no deductions of any kind. The liabilities to be covered are those which the Admiralty will incur in connection with the manœuvres, and are necessarily somewhat vague, but in order that any claims preferred may be carefully checked, they will be submitted to a small committee consisting of representatives of Lloyd's, the Average Adjusters Society, and the Shipping Feberation. As it was essential that the Admiralty should have the assistance of the underwriters to enable them to carry out their scheme satisfactorily, it will be gratifying to the nation to notice that they have found themselves able, without an undue sacrifice of business interests, to definitely tak part in an interesting national experiment.

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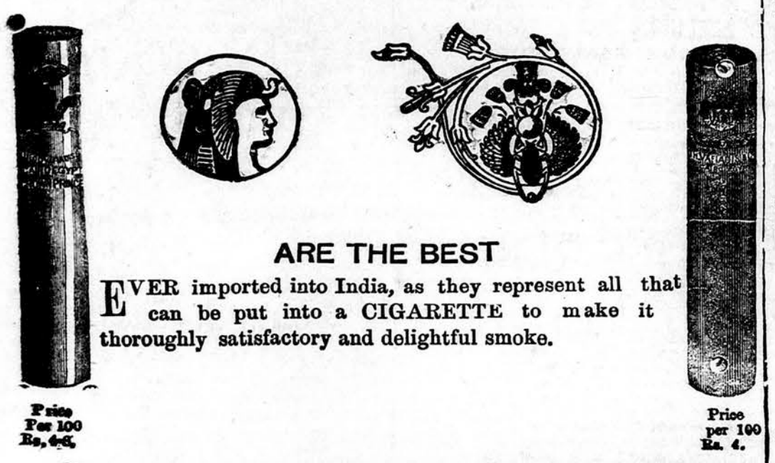

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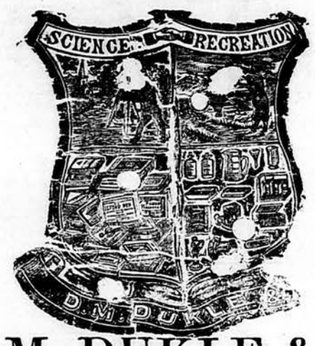

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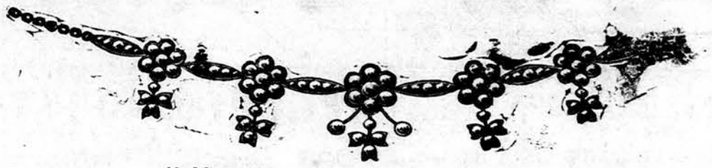

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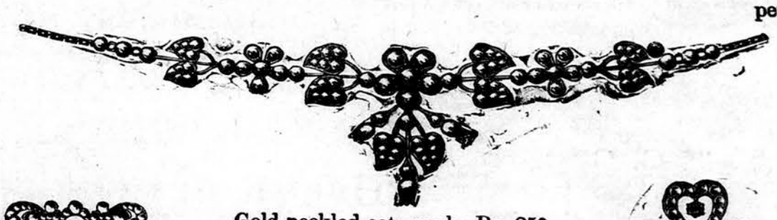
Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.



Gold neckled set pearls, Rs. 250.

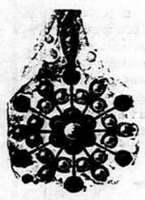
Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.

Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.

Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.

Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.

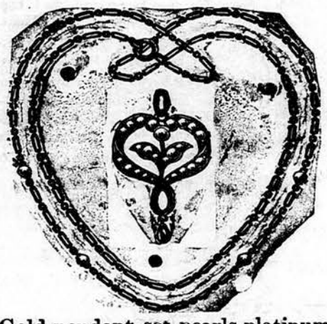


Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135



Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.

Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

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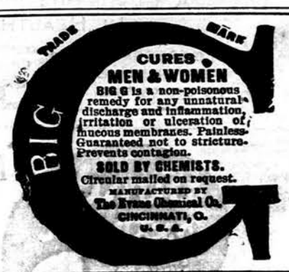
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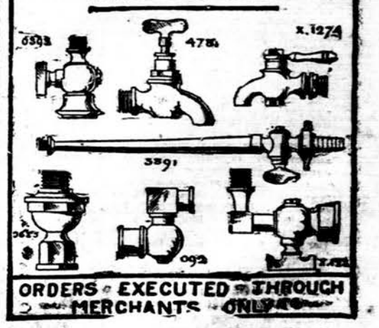

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